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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

LD121709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- A regular meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact opened today in the Ministry of National Defense. Taking part are Military Council members from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The meeting is being chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the National Defense Council of the GDR, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense warmly welcomed the fraternal armies' generals, admirals and officers to the GDR.

The GDR defense minister gave a banquet in honor of the members of the Military Council.

The commander in chief and the members of the Military Council from the Joint Armed Forces earlier laid wreaths with military ceremonial at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism and at the Berlin-Treptow monument to the fallen Soviet heroes, and commemorated the countless fighters who gave their lives for the liberation of the German people.

LEADERS CELEBRATE PARTY, SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

AU091446 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- Yesterday, on the day of the 44th anniversary of the founding of our glorious party, the 44th anniversary of the creation of the "V.I. Lenin" Higher Party School, hearth of the education of the Communists, was enthusiastically celebrated.

On this occasion, a jubilee meeting was organized, attending were students, pedagogues and other working people, cadres of the central departments, organs of the party, power, economy and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Hekuran Isai; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Prokop Murra; the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the first secretary ofthe Tirana district party committee, Pirfo Kondi; members of the Central Committee of the party and leading cadres of the central mass organizations.

Amidst the applauses, Comrade Foto Cami took the floor. He greeted the students and pedagogues on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

The speech of Comrade Foto Cami was often punctuated by the enthusiastic applauses and acclamations for our glorious Party of Labour.

The director of the "V.I. Lenin" higher Party School, Prof. Jorgi Sota, spoke of the 40 year long road of this school.

Then, Comrade Lenka Cuko, amidst the joy of those present, handed over the different orders and medals the presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded to some pedagogues and working people of this school.

A message was sent to the Central Committee of the party from the meeting.

SPEECH, RECEPTION MARK GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Kubadinski Speech at GOSR Meeting

AU082301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 85 p 2

["A New Epoch in World History -- Address on the Occasion of the 68th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], Delivered by Pencho Kubadinski, Member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front", at 6 November gathering in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed guests;

The great Soviet people and all progressive people on earth are celebrating the 68th anniversary of the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new epoch in world history, the epoch of socialism and communism.

No single revolution in the past has evoked such a powerful and irresistible international response, or has exerted such a profound and all-embracing effect on the minds and hearts of working people, as the socialist revolution in Russia.

No other period in human history can be compared with the period of almost 7 decades that has elapsed since the victory of October -- either in severity and scale of mighty class battles; or in breadth and depth of radical social, economic, and cultural transformations; or in the great victories gained by the peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress. ALL THESE STRUGGLES AND VICTORIES ARE PERMEATED WITH THE IDEAS OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND DRAW FROM IT EXPERIENCE, EXAMPLE AND INSPIRATION.

The ideas, cause, and example of the Great October Socialist Revolution have always been, are, and will be for us, Bulgarian Communists, and for our whole people, an inexhaustible source of inspiration, experience, knowledge, and revolutionary optimism in our work and struggle for the socialist ascent of Bulgaria.

So today also, with veneration and limitless gratitude, we pay our respects to the epochal feat of the Russian workers, peasants, and members of the people's intelligentsia, led by the Bolshevik Party and its great founder and leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We express our deep esteem for the Soviet people and the CPSU, which has led its native land in the vanguard of social progress and has turned it into a reliable support for the fighters for peace, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades, the victory of the October Revolution and the creation of the first proletarian state in Russia is not a random phenomenon but a law-governed historical act. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels proved the necessity of the proletarian revolution and marked out its historical future. The conditions for its victory matured first of all in Russia. There the social-economic and political contradictions were most sharply manifested at the beginning of the 20th century. Here was the weakest link in the chain of imperialism and objective conditions were created for the rapid development not only of the working class, but also of the common democratic movement, and for their merging together into a joint anti-imperialist front. For this reason, the center of the world revolution shifted to Russia.

Formed and led by Lenin, the Bolshevik Party united the workers movement with scientific socialism and imparted a conscious and directed character to the struggle of the masses.

It set an example for the creative application of revolutionary theory and defined the strategy and tactics of the proletariat. Under its leadership, the working class passed through a rich schooling, obtained the idea of hardness and endurance, absorbed experience from the struggles of the international proletariat, and was the first in the epoch of imperialism to head a liberation movement of unprecedented depth and scale.

The victory of October was a historic test of the Leninist theory, strategy, and tactics of the class struggle. It was a judgment on the old world, a hurricane of unprecedented cleansing power which tore apart the age-old darkness of class and antagonistic societies and became a gigantic spur to world progress.

A great goal gives rise to great deeds. Following the victory, the revolutionary energy of the masses was directed by the party toward building a new and just social order. The free man accepted the responsibility, and became the creator not only of his own fate, but also of the fate of his people and his homeland. This drew mighty forces into building the new life, and gave new content, new direction, new impetus, and new aims to social progress. In a period of about 2 decades the country was renewed. The socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture were completed. Social relations were liberated from class and national antagonism. The victorious socialist social order organically linked labor with science and culture, and created the New Soviet Man-- the bearer of high moral virtues and spiritual values.

The fate of the homeland of socialism was decided in cruel battles with the class enemy. The imperialist states subjected the young country of the Soviets to unprecedented pressure; they undertook interventions, discriminations, and blockades, never ceasing for a moment their plans for its destruction. They also bear the guilt for the resurgence of German militarism and for directing Hitler's aggression against the Soviet Union.

This year the Soviet people and progressive mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism and Japanese militarism. The Soviet people and their heroic Army played a crucial role in the victory. The war entered the history of the Soviet Union as the Great Patriotic War. Its victorious conclusion required colossal efforts and great self-sacrifice. The war took the lives of 20 million people, destroyed thousands of towns and tens of thousands of villages, and left millions of Soviet people homeless. But the precious sacrifices were not in vain. The Soviet land and human civilization were saved from the barbarity of Hitlerism. The defeat of fascism and the victorious end of the war became an event of crucial significance in world history, opening new paths to mankind for social advance and prospects for a just and lasting peace on our planet. This victory has not sunk into the past; it is turned toward the present and the future.

For 4 decades since the war the Soviet land has known living and working in peace. The chief result of the inspired and dedicated labor of Soviet people is the building of a socialist society in the country. The Soviet Union has attained historic peaks in economic and social progress. In the period from 1950 to 1980 national income has increased almost by a factor of 10 and the real incomes of the workers by 5 times, while the rates of development are 2-3 times higher than in the developed capitalist countries.

Today the Soviet Union possesses a powerful, comprehensively developed economy. It holds leading positions in the world in many fields of manufacture, science, and technology.

Socialism has brought profound progressive changes into the life of Soviet society. The people's prosperity increases continuously, and the comprehensive demands of the workers are being satisfied ever more fully.

For more than 50 years there has been no unemployment in the land, and every person is ensured conditions for a rich spiritual life and for the satisfaction of his intellectual needs. The substantial differences are being eliminated between town and country, and between mental and physical labor. The union between the workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia is indestructible and as hard as granite. Individual and public freedom brings the nations ever closer together and strengthens their feeling of belonging to the family of the united Soviet people. Soviet society is a society of true real democracy, of ever wider and more active workers' participation in the government of the country.

Making yet fuller use of the colossal experience and vast creative energy, at the present stage the CPSU has directed its attention toward the accelerated social-economic progress of the country. This is the only correct and reliable policy which meets present-day requirements for the achievement of maximum labor productivity, for the even fuller satisfaction of man's material and spiritual needs, for the further consolidation of the country's defensive might, and for raising still higher its authority and position in the world arena.

Of exceptionally great significance for the substantiation of this new stage in the life of the Soviet Union are the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; the meeting that took place in June this year in Moscow on scientific-technical progress; and especially the October plenum to discuss the draft documents for the 27th CPSU Congress -- the new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in the party's statutes. These give the main directions for the social and economic development of the country during the next 5-year plan period and for the period up to the year 2000.

These are documents of enormous importance. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated, "...THEY CONCERN THE AIMS OF OUR PROGRAM, KEY QUESTIONS OF THE PARTY'S GENERAL LINE, THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY, AND THE FORMS AND METHODS OF WORK AMONG THE MASSES IN THE CURRENT EXTREMELY COMPLEX AND RESPONSIBLE PERIOD OF HISTORY."

The principal lever for the further development of the country is the overall intensification of the economy, the creation of new capacities and technologies to produce cheap and high-quality products more quickly and in greater quantities. The CPSU specifies the leading position played by scientific-technical progress in the intensification of the economy.

The implementation of the measures mapped out by the CPSU before the start of the next century will create in the Soviet Union a production potential equal in scale to that achieved during the elapsed almost-70-year-period of Soviet power. In other words, national income and industrial production will double in 15 years.

As can be seen, the October Revolution and the socialist society to which it gave birth are even today accelerating the historical movement forward, and the leading position of the Soviet Union in the vanguard of human progress is being further consolidated.

Comrades, the Great October Socialist Revolution has caused vast changes and unprecedented progress not only in the lives of the peoples of the fraternal Soviet land. The appearance of the first socialist state and the building of a new, just social order on the territory of one-sixth of the globe was an event of eternal significance for the development of the international workers and communist movement, for the upsurge of the national liberation struggle, and for the development of the world revolutionary process. It gave an impetus to deep revolutionary transformations which radically changed the social face of our planet.

The example of the working class in Russia, led by the Bolsheviks, was successfully followed by workers and laborers in a number of countries. The socialist revolutions carried out in these countries transformed socialism into a world system with vast economic and political potential.

The experience and example of the CPSU is of vast importance for the Leninization of the communist parties in Europe and throughout the world. The influence of the first socialist state and the worldwide socialist community that appeared following the victory over fascism was a decisive condition FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE COLONIAL SYSTEM OF IMPERIALISM, STILL FURTHER ACCELERATED SOCIAL PROGRESSES, AND TURNED THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY, PEACE, AND PROGRESS INTO AN IRREVERSIBLE ASCENDING HISTORICAL MOVEMENT. Lenin's prediction was fully confirmed that the republic of the Soviets "WILL STAND FIRM AS A TORCH OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM AND AS AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL THE LABORING MASSES."

The Great October cause is deeply international in essence, and has also found a wide response in our country. Addressing the Bulgarian proletariat, Dyado Blagoev, the patriarch of socialism, pointed the way in an inspired manner: "Let us march along the Russians' road!"

The Great Revolution gave wings to our working class, peasants, soldiers, and progressive intelligentsia for a conscious and purposeful revolutionary struggle. Inspired by the salvos of the Aurora, the Bulgarian cruiser Nadezhda raised the flag of revolt. In 1918 our soldiers left the trenches and set off for Sofia in order to call the bourgeois government and the monarch to severe account for the national catastrophes. The revolutionary upsurge reached its peak in September 1923, when workers' Bulgaria, organized and led by the Communist Party, started the first antifascist uprising in the world.

As well as the powerful revolutionary influence upon the workers' movement in our country, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution played a crucial role in the rearmament of the Bulgarian Marxist Party with the ideological, political, and organizational principles of Leninism and in its growth as a party of the Leninist type.

The Socialist Revolution of 9 September was the logical conclusion of 10 years of class battles by our laboring people with the bourgeoisie and monarchofascism. It was gained at the cost of hundreds and thousands of precious sacrifices and innumerable sufferings, and with the decisive aid of the glorious Soviet Army. The victory of 9 September is an indivisible part of the world revolutionary process and of the unrestrainable transition from capitalism to socialism in the world that commenced in 1917.

The ideas and the cause of the October Revolution and the experience of the first socialist state in the world for more than 4 decades have been an irreplaceable example in the socialist transformation of our society and a source of inspiration and optimism for the Bulgarian people. We remember with excitement the first years, when under the party's leadership our people laid the foundations of socialism, and enormous difficulties were overcome. That became possible because the party was constantly guided by the principles of Lenin's teaching and obtained comprehensive and unselfish support from the great Soviet Union.

The cause of October was vividly expressed in the April general line drawn up by our party, which for almost 30 years marked out the main line of our development. Profoundly scientific, popular, and looking to the future, it is a continuation and an elevation to a new historical level of the Leninist course bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov. The implementation of this line in real life has brought us to the building of a modern material-technical base for our society and to the domination of socialist social relations, and to the creation of the New Man -- the bearer of new socialist moral-political and ethical values.

The Bulgarian people rightly connect the party's April line with the name of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. A leader with a Leninist tempering, heir and continuer of the cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, he is the universally acknowledged inspirer and organizer, the tireless champion and creator for the implementation, further development, and enrichment of the April line.

Comrades, for 68 years anticommunist and imperialist propaganda has not ceased for a moment to slander the great October cause. It attempts to cast doubt on the objective course of the revolution, to limit its significance and law-governed nature within the national boundaries of Russia, and to "prove" that the path of the revolutionary transformations marked out by the Russian proletariat is a "deviation" from the general and unchangeable path of history. These efforts are in vain. The truth of the October Revolution has triumphed and reached the minds and hearts of millions. Since the day of its victory the working people of the planet have lived with its ideas. Their struggle for freedom and social justice draws strength and example from the successes of the great Soviet land and from the growing influence of socialism in the world.

Today, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are the chief forces for peace and social progress, the strongest barrier against the plans for world domination of the reactionary capitalist forces, and a powerful support for peoples struggling for national independence and social rights.

Imperialism is massing its forces against the progressive course of history, and striving still more to erode, slow down, or even stop the development of socialism and the spreading of the peoples' struggle for independence. The deepening of the crisis of capitalism during recent years has led to a fresh activation of those forces which have always been against the policy of detente and cooperation. As a result of their activities, the international situation today is complex and tense, and in certain respects even explosive. The responsibility for this critical state of international relations rests on American imperialism and certain of its closest allies. They continue their striving to achieve military supremacy over socialism, to attain world domination, and to halt the natural course of history.

The American imperialists do not cease to prepare and carry out programs which destabilize the world situation and increase the risk of thermonuclear war. Exceptionally dangerous, too, is their sinister intention to militarize space. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will lead inevitably to a new, even more dangerous spiral of the arms race. It undermines strategic stability, worsens still further the international situation, and increases the risk of a breakout of nuclear conflict.

This misanthropic policy is opposed by the Leninist peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, who are inseparably linked with the radical changes that have come about in the modern system of international relations.

During the 68 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the basis of Soviet foreign policy has been and always remains striving and actions for peace and understanding. The history of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state from the October Revolution and Lenin's peace decree to the Peace Program adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress, which was further developed at the 25th and 26th congresses and at the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in recent years, is a history of tenacious and consistent struggle to realize Lenin's conception concerning peace and peaceful coexistence.

At the present moment, which involves exceptionally great responsibility, the Soviet Union has once more made the greatest contribution to the preservation of peace, to achieving this deeply humanitarian goal. The Soviet Union's unmistakable, consistent peace-loving foreign policy line is always supported by specific proposals and practical actions.

We are witnessing a great number of exceptionally important and constructive unilateral steps on the Soviet side, steps and measures which are aimed at the preservation of peace, such as the decision not to extend antisatellite arms to outer space -- while the United States failed to take a similar step -- as well as the interruption of the further implementation of reciprocal measures in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, and a moratorium on performing all kinds of nuclear tests, and so forth.

The aspirations of the Soviet Union for peace, a constructive dialogue, and sensible compromise were confirmed during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France. In addressing the French parliament he submitted a proposal to the United States for a drastic 50-percent reduction of all nuclear arms likely to reach the other side, for signing a separate agreement on the mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe without directly affecting the problem of space and strategic weapons.

The United States, however, did not manifest any internation or good will to follow the unilateral measures of the Soviet Union and to begin a dialogue on the genuine reduction of armaments, as well as on disarmament. There is even more: The United States further pursue its "star wars" program and intensively persists in the tests and production of nuclear weapons. This is why the hopes of mankind for successful negotiations in Geneva, for an effective political dialogue between East and West, are still tenuous.

The recently held Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee was a brilliant new expression of the Soviet Union's and the socialist countries aspirations for a positive change for the better in international relations. At this meeting the socialist countries once more confirmed their readiness to do everything within their power to restore detente. The declaration they adopted, under the title "For Eliminating Nuclear Danger and for a Positive Change in the Situation in Europe and the World," convincingly maps out the path of strengthening peace and security. This declaration contains a powerful appeal to the NATO-countries for stopping the armaments race on earth and in outer space, for liquidating nuclear weapons, for building up a solid system of security, confidence, and cooperation among the states, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The fraternal socialist countries presented themselves with a unanimous stand on the problems of peace and disarmament for the forthcoming summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States, scheduled to take place in Geneva.

The declaration reflects optimism and hopes for all people on our planet, the hope that a change toward the better is possible in the matters of alleviating tension in international relations and of detente. As the same time, this declaration warns that the selfless concern about the future of peace by no means signifies a reduction of vigilance and of our defense capacity. ANY ATTEMPT WHATSOEVER TO AFFECT THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' PEACEFUL EFFORTS WILL BE DOOMED TO TOTAL FAILURE.

The Sofia meeting, attended by the first party leaders of Warsaw Pact countries, adopted important decisions regarding increased efficiency of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact countries, decisions aimed at uniting even more strongly their efforts for dynamic socioeconomic development on the basis of accelerated scientific-technical progress. Readiness was expressed for closer cooperation with the remaining socialist countries in the world. The meeting proposed important initiatives for expanding international scientific-technical cooperation for peaceful purposes, and appealed to governments and peoples and to all peace-loving forces in the world to join their efforts in the struggle against nuclear threat.

With profound satisfaction and great joy the Bulgarian people welcomed the first friendly visit to our socialist country of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his function as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We are confident that everywhere, on our streets and squares, where he met and talked to the citizens of our capital, and among the workers, designers, and engineers of the Metal-Cutting-Machines Scientific-Technical Combine which he visited, as well as during his meetings with the members of our party and state leadership, THAT IN ALL THESE PLACES, OUR DEAR SOVIET GUEST COULD FEEL HOW MUCH OUR PEOPLE REVERE AND CHERISH THE SACRED FEELINGS OF CLOSENESS WITH THE SOVIET BROTHERS, AND HOW HIGHLY THEY APPRECIATE THE IRREPLACEABLE SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN OUR COUNTRY.

The meeting between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was of particular importance.

Proceeding in an atmosphere of traditional fraternal friendship, this meeting once more confirmed the truth, tested by life, that the militant alliance between the BCP and the CPSU, their political and ideological unity, based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is the core of Bulgarian-Soviet relations. There is no doubt that the visit paid by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to our country will give a powerful, new impetus to THE FURTHER EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BULGARIAN AND SOVIET PEOPLE.

Comrades, the ideas with which the October Revolution inspired our party and people are alive today in the thoughts, in the deeds, and in the enthusiasm of continuing to build a socialist society in our country. Our people today focus their attention upon the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, by the national BCP conference on quality, and by the subsequent plenums. We are preparing now for the successful organization of the 13th BCP congress. The working people in our country today are devoting their efforts to the goal of a comprehensive and all-round intensification of work, likely to involve all factors of material production and all activities of our society. This is the only correct path, whose implementation will ensure a drastic increase of social labor productivity and production efficiency, as well as a drastic increase of our national wealth and a further raising of the people's living standard.

We are aware of the fact that the implementation of this goal is a complicated and difficult task. This is precisely why, in the period following the 12th BCP Congress, the Central Committee accomplished tremendous work to expand our views on the law-governed rules and chief problems of building a developed socialism. It is through bold, inovative decisions in the theory and practice of our policy that the correct point of view on the development of our country today and during the forthcoming Ninth 5-Year Plan period was formed.

The role of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee plenum was of particular importance in this respect. At this plenum the methods, forms, and means of the offensive along all lines of scientific-technological progress were developed. There is no doubt that a material base, corresponding to the stage of developed socialism, can only be built on the basis of introducing all the most recent, scientific-technological achievements of our own experience and of worldwide experience into the production sphere.

Comrades the precongress period in which our party and country are presently engaged involves particular responsibility. This is quite natural. However, this responsibility today is twice as great, because in the last years of the current 5-year plan period our country was subjected to particularly hard trials.

We were affected by an unprecedented drought, which inflicted great damage not only on our agriculture, but also on a series of industrial branches which are linked to agriculture. Our national economy suffered considerable losses.

We are now aware of one particular fact: Our state, thanks to our socioeconomic system and thanks to the successes achieve in 40 years of socialist construction, is strong enough to overcome these considerable difficulties. Nevertheless, the most important thing is that our work in implementing the measures mapped out to achieve this should not be postponed to the future, but should be carried out at this very moment, that the basic indexes envisaged for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period should be fulfilled, and that the people's living standard should not be affected under any circumstances whatsoever.

In this struggle to achieve the goals mapped out by the 5-year plan, the BCP Central Committee and the government are relying on the working people, on the workers and peasants, and on the people's intelligentsia. Therefore the Central Committee and government appeal for all these people's conscientious work for their creative spirit and initiative, for their courage and innovative spirit in all their initiatives, for their thriftiness in spending on production, and also appeal for high quality in all things and in all places. This makes it necessary to continue in the future to consolidate even more tha moral-political unity of the Bulgarian people, rallied in the Fatherland Front and around our party's creative April plenum policy.

Our unity with the fraternal socialist states, and most of all our sacred, fraternal friendship with Lenin's great country, a friendship tested by life experience, a friendship which is steadily growing and strengthening -- all these factors are guarantees for Bulgaria's ascending development. Our increasingly close economic, political, and cultural cooperation as well as integration with the Soviet Union represent an irreplaceable material and spiritual strength which opens wide prospects and inspires us, which gives us strength to accelerate our development and which most actively helps us confidently and successfully to proceed forward in the front ranks of social progress.

Comrades, the principles of socialist foreign policy, confirmed and texted by life, a policy born in 1917, also represent the basis of the foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This is what Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared in stating that "PEACE AND MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ARE LAID DOWN AT THE BASIS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA HAS ALWAYS MADE AND WILL FURTHER MAKE ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLEVIATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION, TO PEACE, AND SECURITY IN THE BALKANS, AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF POSITIVE FACTORS IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

Our comprehensive cooperation with the great country of the October Revolution will always remain the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Our BCP and the entire Bulgarian people are steadily marching, side by side with the Soviet Union and with the CPSU, in the joint struggle to preserve and consolidate peace and security in the world, in the struggle to intensify the cooperation and cohesion of the fraternal, socialist community. For us the CPSU and the Soviet Union always have been and will remain the party and state with the greatest world-historical experience in building socialism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is and will always be in the front ranks of the struggle for lasting peace, understanding, and cooperation among states with different social systems.

As a Balkan state, the People's Republic of Bulgaria naturally devotes particular attention to understanding and cooperation with its neighbors on the Balkan Peninsula.

With its unchanging policy of understanding and cooperation, with its numerous initiatives for the development of good-neighborly relations and for the consolidation of peace in this area of the world, our country has deserved its good reputation and recognition as an active factor for peace and cooperation in the Balkans.

This is why it is no coincidence that Bulgaria has become the initiator and the reliable champion of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The establishment of such a zone, with the joint efforts of the Balkan peoples, will undoubtedly represent a step worth imitating for the reduction of the nuclear threat, for the improvement of the international atmosphere and for strengthening the spirit of confidence and security in Europe and the world.

COMRADES, FOR AS LONG AS 68 YEARS, FOLLOWING THE GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, PROGRESSIVE MANKIND CONTINUED TO PROCEED ALONG THE PATH WHICH IS ILLUMINATED BY ITS SHINING LIGHT. The wider and deeper the worldwide revolutionary process expands, the greater the progress marked by the historical path of socialism, the more important the lessons and the cause of the victorious October Revolution become.

These lessons will never lose their historical validity, because they are alive, not only in the dimensions of the great beginning and of the people's present, but also because they will eternally live in the bright future of all mankind.

Long live the immortal cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution! May it live throughout the centuries!

Long live the CPSU, the source of inspiration and the organizer of the Great October Revolution, and of all the Soviet people's victories!

Long live the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship!

Let us proceed along the path of October, under the banner of Leninism, and under the leadership of the BCP, let us proceed forward toward new successes in the socialist upsurge of our fatherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

USSR Ambassador's Reception

AU081238 Sofia BTA in English 2006 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the USSR to Bulgaria, gave a reception tonight on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The reception was attended by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Mr. Grisha Filipov and other party and state leaders, prominent public figures, prominent representatives of the scientific and culture circles.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of U.N.E.S.C.O., also attended the reception. Among the guests were chiefs and members of diplomatic missions to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV AT YOUNG INVENTORS' EXHIBITION

Zhivkov Speech

AU061308 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at the opening of the World Exhibition of Young Inventors' Achievements "Bulgaria '85" in Plovdiv on 4 November]

[Text] Dear guests, comrades, on behalf of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf I would like to welcome you most sincerely in this ancient town of Plovdiv, which is the host of the "Bulgaria '85" World Exhibition of Young Inventors' Achievements.

The Exhibition we are opening today contains approximately 4,000 exhibits submitted by 71 countries. We are happy that in this international year of youth so many young inventors from all parts of the world are meeting here, on Bulgarian territory. We would like to express our gratitude to the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] for granting us the right to host this forum of youthful creative boldness.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively supports all initiatives aimed at the development of international economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation. We are striving for scientific-technical progress, which is likely to serve mutual understanding among peoples, as well as the progress of mankind for the sake of peace. It is our wish that this exhibition may contribute to the mutual acquaintance and drawing closer together of young people, to the strengthening of their solidarity in the struggle for peace and a happy life.

Our youth has prepared for the world exhibition with the noble aspiration of a worthy presentation. The striving of all young people for constant self-improvement, for mastery of the best scientific and technological achievements, is highly appreciated and supported in socialist Bulgaria. We believe in the young generation and we are encouraging the young people's natural striving for everything that is new and that has not yet been achieved.

We are trying to create favorable conditions for the development of the creative talents of all young individuals and in doing so we are guided by the understanding that all this contributes to the complete self-realization of the young generation in our life.

Dear young friends, may this meeting of yours, under the peaceful skies of Bulgaria, be an incentive for new, creative achievements.

I wish you even greater successes in scientific-technical creativity, for the happiness and prosperity of all nations.

Farewell to you, and good luck young friends!

Zhivkov on USSR Inventors

AU081236 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] In front of the Soviet pavilion Comrade Todor Zhivkov was met by Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, by Sergey Tyurin, consul general of the Soviet Union in Plovdiv, and by many Soviet participants in the exhibition.

Boris Kurakin, general commissar of the Soviet exhibit, acquainted Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him with the young Soviet inventor exhibits in the pavillion.

On leaving the Soviet pavilion, our first state leader wrote in the visitors' book:

"I have examined with great interest the pavilion of the Soviet Union at the "Bulgaria '85" World Exhibition of Young Inventors' Achievements.

With all my heart I congratulate you, young Soviet inventors, on the impressive exhibition, a new expression of your innovative spirit and creative daring.

Your participation is telling evidence of the breadth of youth's scientific-technical creativity in the fraternal Soviet Union, of the younger generation's active participation in the implementation of the CPSU's policy aimed at a planned comprehensive advance of socialism, and of the further progress on Soviet society toward communism.

With all my heart I wish you, dear young friends, new creative successes for the good of the fraternal Soviet people and for the triumph of socialism and peace in the world."

TODOROV MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM PRC

AU121813 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 12 (BTA) -- Today, on his arrival from the People's Republic of China Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, expressed his hope and belief that the state to state relations between Bulgaria and China will develop and the cooperation between them will be more fruitful.

The one-week visit, which he paid to China at the head of Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, restored the parliamentary relations between the two countries.

Mr. Stanko Todorov stressed that the Bulgaro-Chinese relations have been developing well during the recent years. The consistent policy line of Bulgaria corresponds to the aims and ideals of socialism, said he, and pointed out that the Chinese side had expressed the same view. There are good prospects for the economic and techno-scientific relations between the two countries according to Mr. Stanko Todorov. That means not only trade relations but also cooperation in the production of certain industrial products, exchange of advanced technologies and production experience, wide cooperation in solving important techno-scientific problems, explained the Chairman of the National Assembly.

He stated that the Chinese leaders he met had shown interest in the Bulgarian industry for processing of agricultural products and food, wine and tobacco industries, in the Bulgarian technologies for production of building materials, for extraction and processing of non ferrous metals, etc. More extensive cooperation is also possible in the field of mechanical engineering, agriculture and cultural exchange.

Stanko Todorov emphasized that both countries work actively in this direction. A session of the joint commission for economic, trade and techno-scientific cooperation and the signing of a long term agreement for the 1986-1990 period are at hand.

The parliaments of Bulgaria and China being supreme exponents of the will of the two peoples, will render assistance for a wider and more effective cooperation between the two countries, stressed Stanko Todorov.

He said that fruitful talks were held during the visit on issues of the international situation and on the policy of Bulgaria and China. "We have discovered a number of spheres in international policy, in which our positions are close or identical," pointed Mr. Stanko Todorov. "We were familiarized with their specific views on various issues of international relations."

BULGARIAN-CHINESE TRADE TALKS OPEN IN BEIJING

AU121643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The first session of the Bulgarian-Chinese Joint Committee for economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation opened in Beijing today. The delegations are discussing opportunities and possibilities for expanding trade and economic relations between the two countries on a mutually advantageous basis.

A Bulgarian economic delegation, headed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, arrived in Beijing today to participate in the session.

LUKANOV ATTENDS TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU311335 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] On 29 October Omer Lutem, Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in his residence, on Turkey's national holiday, the 62d anniversary of the republic.

The reception was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union; high officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and representatives of business and culture. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended.

TANCHEV, ARGENTINES DISCUSS ENHANCED TIES

AU091853 Sofia BTA in English 2111 GMT 8 Nov 85

["For Expanded Bulgaro-Argentine Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received a delegation of the Union Civica Radical (U.C.R.), led by the party's secretary general, Sr Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Policy Committee. The representatives of the ruling party in Argentina are visiting here at the invitation of the B.Z.N.S. Standing Committee.

During their talk, they discussed the possibilities for the further enhancement of contacts between the two parties to the benefit of expanded Bulgaro-Argentine relations.

Mr Petur Tanchev stressed the importance of the New Delhi declaration adopted by the leaders of six states in different continents, including Argentina.

Sr Adolfo Gass commended highly Bulgaria's successes and constructive policy, which is evidenced in the proposal by State Council President Todor Zhivkov that the Balkans be turned into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Emphasis was laid on the great importance of the latest significant Soviet peace initiatives, put forward by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and more specifically of the offers on preventing the militarisation of outer space. The two sides hailed the upcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

In this connection they pointed to the positive role of the joint message sent to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan by the leaders of the six countries in different continents, including the president of Argentina.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Soviet Delegate on Session

AU081754 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA) -- "The 23rd Session of UNESCO's General Conference is undoubtedly a success for the organisation," said today the head of the Soviet delegation Mr Yuriy Khilichevskiy, permanent delegate of the USSR to UNESCO.

In a statement for reporters covering the session, he emphasised that despite the attempts by certain quarters to impede its work, even to ruin it, UNESCO has proved that it will exist and will persevere in its activities in the spirit of the highly noble principles enshrined in its constitution.

Mr. Khilichevskiy said that in the period prior to the Sofia session, certain forces backed by a number of news media in the West made every effort to accuse UNESCO of some imaginary sins so as to disrupt its structure and cause a reconsideration of its main activities. "There were even some pessimistic forecasts that the Sofia session would prove a disaster for the organisation. Now we can safely say, however, that the session is drawing to a close with very good results," the head of the Soviet delegation said.

He indicated that instead of UNESCO's expected ostracism from international life, predicted by certain quarters after the U.S. withdrawal, now "those who have left the organisation or intend to do so have found themselves ostracized," he said.

In the opinion of Mr Khilichevskiy, the position taken by the British delegation stands out against the background of goodwill for understanding and cooperation, which characterized the session. "The British representatives set artificial, invented obstacles to some debates so that, I think, to find an excuse for their withdrawal notice," Mr Khilichevskiy emphasised.

Asked about the objections which the Soviet side had raised at the beginning of the session on some points in Major Programme III "Communication in the Service of Man' Mr Khilichevskiy observed that after prolonged discussions, the working groups have reached an accommodation by mutual concessions and that the decisions adopted have taken into consideration the interests and the demands of all member-states.

The head of the Soviet delegation highly commended the excellent conditions for the work of the session, provided by the Bulgarian side.

Speaking about the reforms under way in the organization now, he said that the Soviet Union has always made a point of good management and reasonable administ expenses.

Commenting on the accusations by certain circles in the West that the Soviet Union allegedly exerts an influence over the developing countries in UNESCO debates, he declared: "One such allegation is quite insulting to the independent states, in the first place. But actually those who level such accusations will not put up with the fact that the world has changed. The voice of the Soviet Union sounds in unison with those who take up constructive stands on the most topical issues of the present-day world."

General Conference Ends

AU091924 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA) -- The 23rd session of UNESCO's General Conference ended here today and was described by all participants as a great success in the organizations' history.

Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO's director-general, called the meeting "the consensus session, a session of renovation and wisdom, which opens up resh opportunities for the attainment of the highly noble targets, set 40 years ago in the organization's constitution."

The final plenary meeting was addressed by representatives of all world regions (groupings of member states for the purpose of elections at the General Conference), by the heads of the delegations of Finland, the USSR, Venezuela, Indonesia, Ethiopia and Syria. They expressed their common satisfaction with the constructive spirit of the debates in Sofia, a spirit which will go down in the history of UNESCO and of international cooperation as the "spirit of Sofia". It was emphasized that now that international relations are in a very difficult position, in the conditions of mistrust and unjustified criticism of UNESCO which have emerged over the last two years, the 23rd session has proved that the organisation remains the only centre of its kind encouraging cultural exchange and international intellectual cooperation irrespective of all ideological and political differences.

The 23rd session in Sofia categorically rejected the accusations levelled at UNESCO of dealing with political questions exceedings its mandate. It was categorically reiterated that in the present-day world, the promotion of education, science, culture and communications is inseparable from the efforts to maintain peace and security, to enhance understanding and cooperation. The common will of all 154 states participating in the session is evidenced in the resolutions, adopted today by consensus. One of them defines UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and UNESCO's tasks for the protection of human rights, for the liquidation of colonialism and racism.

The apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa was angrily condemned, and a special resolution urgently calls for the release of civil rights activist Nelson Mandela.

Another resolution adopted deals with UNESCO's role in shaping a world public opinion so that a new mode of thinking be more speedily promoted in the nuclear age for the removal of the nuclear catastrophe threat. Still another resolution defines UNESCO's role in the promotion and consolidation of international cultural and scientific cooperation in the modern world.

The final plenary meeting reiterated the trust in the United Nations system and the confidence that the purposes for which UNESCO was set up are as indispenable as ever.

All speakers called on the international intellectual and scientific community for efforts towards the triumph of peace, freedom and justice and universal development.

In connection with the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO and the intention of some other states to follow suit, it was emphasised that the insight, the integrity and the realism, manifested at the Sofia session, are evidence of the organisation's viability despite all difficulties it has been made to face.

"UNESCO has proved here that at a point when some predicted its death, it is in a condition to display goodwill for mutual understanding and a desire for steady improvement," Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow said.

The director-general and the other speakers stressed that more than ever before, the Sofia session had honoured the differences of opinion, that not a single idea had been rejected, not a single viewpoint ignored. It is precisely for this reason that all resolutions were adopted by consensus, with the exception of two, which had to be put to the vote.

At the end of the session, again by consensus, the delegations adopted a resolution extending gratitude to Bulgaria's people and government for the excellent conditions they have provided.

"We are exceedingly grateful to the people and the Government of Bulgaria, and to State Council President Todor Zhivkov, for everything they did so that the session could pass in the best possible conditions, exceedingly favourable for its final success," says this resolution.

Due tribute is paid to the memory of Lyudmila Zhivkova, "who all her life assisted to the fl ishing of her country in the spirit of cooperation with other cultures and herself served UNESCO and its ideals."

Thanks are also returned to Mr Nikolay Todorov, president of the General Conference, "who, at a crucial time for UNESCO, was so talented and wise to cope with this difficult assignment."

The resolution emphasises that "the cultural treasures of Bulgaria, a land of a millennial civilisation, of traditions inseparable from the European and the world heritage, has played an important role for the spirit of mutual understanding and accord among the delegations."

After the conference was closed, a gala concert was given tonight at the National Palace of Culture. The Symphony Orchestra of the Bulgarian radio and television and the Bulgaria a cappella choir performed Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

M'Bow, Todorov Meet Press

AU111808 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 11 Nov 85

["UNESCO Has Proved Its Vitality" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 11 (BTA) "U.N.E.S.C.O. has proved its vitality through the voices of all member-states which attended the Sofia session", stated Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of the organization, before journalists today.

Nearly 200 journalists from all over the world attended the final press conference on the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference, which ended on Saturday.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and the president of the General Conference, the Bulgarian Scientist, Academician Nikoley Todorov, emphasized upon the fact that the Sofia session will be regarded as a session of far-sightedness, sincerity and realism in the history of the international organization. For the first time in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s history the views of all member-states on all issues were honored. For the first time broad consensus was reached on all resolutions and programs, adopted at the plenary sessions. Only two resolutions were adopted by vote by the commisisons, and with a huge majority of the voices in favor, said the director general.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow gave the following answer to a number of questions regarding the state of the organization after the withdrawal of the U.S.: "The main concern of the organization is to keep all member states. We insist upon the participation of American intellectuals in the implementation of our programs and hope that the American administration will soon decide to restore the membership of the U.S. in U.N.E.S.C.O., as this happened previously in the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.).

Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow stated in reply to a question coming from Paris (the press conference hall in the National Palace of Culture had open phone link with the organization's headquarters in Paris) that he is planning to visit London at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group for Cooperation with the U.N. in the House of Commons and at the invitation of two independent organizations and will undoubtedly use his talks there to discuss the need for Great Britain to stay in U.N.E.S.C.O.

The director general noted that the most delicate issue in the organization's future work is the matter of the 200 employees who are to leave U.N.E.S.C.O.'s Secretariat due to the cuts in the organization's funds as a result of the U.S. withdrawal.

He stated that the programs for the future work in the fields of education, science, culture and communications, have been adopted with consensus, but a true assessment of the success of these decisions can be made only after the implementation of the programs through the joint efforts of all member-states.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow stated in connection with certain accusations of an alleged politization of U.N.E.S.C.O. that a modern intergovernmental organization must take into considerations the realities of our world. "Today's world situation is extremely complicated. There are tensions between the East and the West, between the North and the South and it is quite natural that these tensions are affecting our discussions, our work," said he. "U.N.E.S.C.O. is the organization of mankind's mind and spirit, and human thinking and sensitivity is influenced by reality as seen by the different peoples of the world."

The director general emphasized that the Sofia session was the first in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s history where "no one avoided discussing his problems and worries."

"The 23rd session was the session of truth," stated in conclusion Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

PARTY ORGAN LINKS MORALITY, PRODUCTION QUALITY

AU051708 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 85 p 1, 2

[Editorial: "Words Must Match Deeds" -- uppercase passages published in larger print; underlined passages published in wide-space print]

[Excerpts] FOR A LONG TIME PEOPLE HAVE FELT MOST SACRED RESPECT AND PURE LOVE FOR THE MAN WHO IS STRAIGHT-SPEAKING AND WHOSE WORD IS HIS BOND. THEY BOTH BELIEVE IN HIM AND KNOW THAT SUCH A MAN WILL NEVER LIE OR DECEIVE. FOR SUCH PEOPLE THE NATION HAS BUILT ITS HIGH MORAL PEDESTAL.

THE BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING OF SUCH PERSONALITIES IS OF EXCEPTIONALLY GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR OUR PATH TO THE FUTURE. "THE SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY," EMPHASIZES COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV, "IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT AND PERFECTING OF THE NEW MAN -- THE BUILDER AND MAIN FIGURE OF THIS SOCIETY."

Today, no matter who you are, what your job is, or which post you hold, you do not have to die to affirm your Communist uprightness and adherence to principle, to demonstrate that you are a true revolutionary. But no one -- from the ordinary worker to the minister -- must ever forget for a moment that people judge him precisely by the extent to which his words match his deeds. They judge what kind of man he is, whether his spirit is bright, and whether he can be trusted.

Unfortunately, discussions are still very seldom held in the party organizations and at meetings about the words and deeds of each member of the collective, and especially of the leaders. This silence opens the way for putting on airs and for bureaucratism, for important but empty mouthings and trivial deeds, for narrowmindedness and nonaccountability....

Under the conditions of mature socialism, unity between deeds and words acquires a new, higher moral meaning. These deeds must be of the highest world standard, to make the world even more intently at the experience and example of socialist Bulgaria. It is time to measure what has been achieved everywhere by such a yardstick, because only this yardstick accords with the period of scientific-technical breakthrough which our homeland is now entering. Otherwise it is impossible to imagine that the great goals set by our country after the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee and before the coming 13th BCP Congress will be attained.

Concern is growing that very frequently good intentions, interesting and important decisions, or statements by collectives and leaderships are soon forgotten. Such examples are not isolated, and now, before the BCP Congress, it will be a good thing for every party organization to assess its own guilt and responsibility for promises so easily made, but then forgotten and not fulfilled and to say frankly exactly who is responsible for what omission.

This discussion of what has been decided but not carried out should be sharply to the point and uncompromising in order to improve the quality of production everywhere and in everything. It is well known that after the National Party Conference there was not a single enterprise nor collective which failed to adopt its own programs. But this does not necessarily change quality. When nothing is done, quality continues to deteriorate. There are examples of this which are well known to the economic leaderships of industry branches, well known to the obshtina and okrug party committees; the ministries know about them; and although such knowledge may cause headaches, no change has taken place. According to the check carried out recently by the Committee for State and People's Control, the systems of almost all ministries continue to engage in obsolete and inefficient production, which, according to plan, should have been stopped. For the country overall, during the first 9 months of this year such production is 33.5 percent higher than the amount envisaged. The reason for this is that production quality is still not a chief strategic goal and main index for raising the efficiency of the economy. Instead, formalism and lack of organization are embedded amid both the economic and party leaderships. This must be noted, since some of them have even forgotten the decisions of the National Party Conference. There are still officials, leaders, and Communists who have not understood that quality is not only an economic problem; it is a great political problem, on which our comprehensive development depends.

The right path for a breakthrough in quality is the commissioning of new equipment and technology, the application of what has been achieved in the scientific-technical revolution, the utilization of new machines and designs.

It seems to have become the fashion, when you can't justify things yourself, to blame others. In manufacture this chain of blame often has real foundations, because the subcontracted deliveries from one enterprise frequently prevent another enterprise from meeting delivery dates and maintaining quality. This disease is recognized. And it is not accident that, right after the National Party Conference and precisely in order to put an end to such justifications, the responsibility of the party committees and organizations was defined. In such cases these bodies must become decisively involved and tell the disputing parties who is responsible for and guilty of what, and what action must be taken.

It is incomprehensible why, in spite of this clear and precise instruction, the arguments have not stopped. They often go on even within the framework of a trust or a ministry. Real exchanges of fire take place: accusations are hurled, streams of letters and explanations flow, and excessive means are wasted, while the leadership institutions stand by, as if these matters were none of their concern. Such a situation conflicts with the clear requirements of the National Party Conference and with the principles of our life.

The entire path traversed by our party from its formation to the present day is a very convincing confirmation of how words and deeds merge organically. Never has the Bulgarian Communist Party cast words into the wind, and therefore the people believe in and love the party; for this reason the people march under its banner. The fulfillment of the party program confirms this lesson. It forms the main and definitive proof. And it is precisely this that imperatively requires every Communist everywhere to be an example of how words are borne out by deeds.

THE SOCIALIST MATURITY OF OUR SOCIETY IS DETERMINED BY THE HIGH MORALITY OF ITS MEMBERS, OF EACH ONE OF US. IT IS DETERMINED BY THE WAY WE WORK, BUT ALSO BY HOW WE RELATE TO ONE ANOTHER, HOW WE BRING UP OUR CHILDREN, AND HOW WE BUILD OUR FUTURE. THE MATURITY OF SOCIALISM IS OUR CAUSE, THE CAUSE OF EVERY ONE OF US; IT IS BOTH A PUBLIC AND A DEEPLY CHERISHED PERSONAL MATTER. WE ARE NOT MERELY COPARTICIPANTS IN THIS CAUSE, WE ARE ITS VERY ESSENCE. AND THE FACT OF THIS CAUSE DEPENDS ON US.

OUR PEOPLE'S PURE AND MORAL TRADITIONS, WHICH ARE RENDERED MEANINGFUL BY THE LOFTY CHARACTER OF OUR TIME, BY OUR PRESENT GOALS AND OBLIGATIONS, ASSUME AN EVEN GREATER IMPORTANCE TODAY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW INDIVIDUAL AS A HARMONIOUS HUMAN BEING, WHOSE WORDS AND DEEDS COINCIDE, IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND MOST DIFFICULT GOALS. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCERNS OF THE PARTY AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND OF OUR ENTIRE SOCIETY.

BALEV MEETS ITALIAN PARTY LEADERS IN ROME

AU072007 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Rome November 7 (ATA corr.) -- Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is currently on a short holiday in Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party, was received yesterday by Mr. Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the ICP. During their cordial talks, the two leaders discussed certain aspects of the international situation, the relations between Italy and Bulgaria and between the two parties.

Before that Mr. Milko Balev had a meeting with the member of the Direzione [as received] of the ICP and of the Secretariat of the CC of the ICP Mr. Gian Carlo Pajetta and the member of the CC of the ICP and Chief of the "International Contacts" department Mr. Antonio Rubi.

LEADERS ATTEND INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU042017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] On 4 November Shian Sunder Nath, Indian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in honor of Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Indian vice president, who is making an official and friendly visit in Bulgaria. The reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, and Georgi Yordanov; deputy chairman of the State Council; and members of the government.

YURCHENKO CASE 'BRUTAL VIOLATION' OF LAW, RIGHTS

AU121520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 85 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "An Episode? No, Gross Terror! The Circumstances of the American Terrorist Act Against V. Yurchenko"]

[Text] "The chief of the CIA's Soviet department, Herbert, offered me time and again a meeting with American journalists. I have therefore decided to make use of his offer today," Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko, Soviet diplomat, stated at the beginning of his press conference. Smiles could not be hidden. Because, in fact, the press conference did not coincide with Herbert's ideas at all: It was held on Monday [4 November] at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Let us recapitulate the basic facts: This summer Vitaliy Yurchenko, employed at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was on a tour of duty in Italy. He has a diplomatic passport, which means that he is covered by diplomatic immunity according to the international Vienna Convention. In the early evening on the first day of August, when he had some free time, he went to visit one of Rome's museums; from that time on he seemed to have disappeared into thin air. It was only 1 1/2 months later that some traces of him appeared; but not in Italy, in the United States. The CIA "leaked" the information that Yurchenko had asked for political asylum in the United States, and in the middle of October the U.S. State Department officially confirmed this. But this was a lie, a gross and egregious swindle.

In reality, V. Yurchenko was knocked unconscious on 1 August in Rome, and then, under the influence of strong drugs, kidnapped and transported to the United States, where they wanted to force him to betray his fatherland and to enter into the service of the American CIA intelligence agency.

Three times the Soviet Embassy requested the U.S. State Department to allow them to meet with Yurchenko, but the Americans refused this every time. They claimed that Yurchenko allegedly did not wish it. He did not even know about such a possibility, he was kept in isolation -- in fact he was imprisoned in one of the buildings inside the CIA complex in Fredericksburg, about 80 km southwest of Washington. There he was "worked over", which meant in effect that he was subjected to drugs, to pressure, and to intimidation, interlaced with "attractive" promises ensuring him annual incomes of about $180,000 to the end of his life, which is more than the U.S. President will get on retiring. Three times they surreptitiously tried to get him to sign a contract with the CIA or the FBI. He also met CIA Director William Casey.

Yurchenko told a TASS correspondent about this meeting: "Prior to the meeting with Casey, they gave me a smaller dose of narcotic drugs than usual. That is why I can recall the meeting; but even so, I see everything as though through a mist. I recall how they brought me to the CIA headquarters in Langley, and then by elevator to the sixth floor. Casey spoke with me about 'big-time politics' and about the Soviet-American summit meeting."

Last Saturday [2 November] the CIA agents took Yurchenko to a restaurant in Washington's suburb Georgetown, within the framework of his "psychic brainwashing." The Soviet diplomat, who for 5 years used to work at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and who took care of the issues of security -- this is no secret -- made use of his guards' inattention and fled from them. On Monday [4 November] his press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy.

The American official authorities, who had been systematically lying to the public and to the Soviet authorities, were taken unawares; but they persisted in their lie and at first they did not want to let V. Yurchenko leave the United States because, they said, he had arrived there voluntarily. They even enforced yet another meeting with him, at the State Department. But after that Charles Redman, the Department's press representative, was forced to state: "The U.S. Government has reached the conclusion that Mr. Yurchenko's decision to return to the Soviet Union corresponds to his free will and he may leave the United States."

Now the propaganda is trying to belittle the scandal by declaring that it was a "bizarre episode" or an "unpleasant occurrence" for Reagan prior to his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. One can even hear accusing voices which claim that, actually, Yurchenko had been put forward by the KGB (Soviet Committee of State Security) so as to cause difficulties for the President. They would like to cover up the fact that we have here one of the usual practices of state terrorism, a brutal violation of law by the United States and other imperialist countires, and at the same time the endeavor to evoke a kind of "spy mania" which is meant to increasingly deepen the absence of trust between the states.

For instance, a few days ago it transpired that a group of British soldiers from bases on Cyprus, who had been arrested on suspicion of espionage for the USSR's benefit, have been barbarously tortured. And the accusation was then found to be absolutely unfounded. Or else, let us recall how, roughly 1 year ago, the American and British secret services kidnapped, again from Italy, the Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov; after some time he, too, succeeded in fleeing from his prison guards and returned home. And they are still keeping in a Rome prison Sergey Antonov, Bulgarian citizen, without any reason.

But the main thing is, of course, that the White House, the State Department, and other U.S. Government authorities so greatly like to shout to the world about the "essential need of fighting terrorism" and about "human rights!" Obviously, they are not at all worried about morality, and are ignorant of the saying that one should not talk of the gallows rope in the house of the hanged.

KOHL LETTER ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS ANSWERED

LD121913 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, deputy foreign minister, has handed to Werner Schattman, FRG ambassador in Czechoslovakia, a note answering the letter of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of 27 September 1985 to the proposal of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR on the creation of the chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

The note stresses that Czechoslovakia has always actively called for and consistently stood for the preparation and adoption of an agreement to ban the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and also for their destruction on a world-wide scale at the Geneva disarmament conference in the shortest possible time. At the same time, the note says that especially with regard to the danger of production of a new, binary type of chemical weapons and their threatening deployment in the middle of Europe, the Czechoslovak government is firmly convinced that all possibilities for regional measures ought to be constantly used. Therefore the Czechoslovak Government has put forward, along with the Government of the GDR, a proposal for the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe.

Such a measure would not only support the world-wide ban on chemical weapons, but would also be in concert with security strengthening interests and would constructively contribute to detente, disarmament, and strengthening of trust in Europe.

The Government of the CSSR proposes that the representatives of the foreign ministries, accredited by the Governments of the CSSR, FRG and GDR open, parallel to the talks on the chemical weapons between our delegations in Geneva, which are being suggested by the FRG Chancellor, consultations on discussing problems connected with the creation of a chemical weapon - free zone.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET USSR ON REVOLUTION JUBILEE

AU121156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 85 p 1, 2

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we are sending to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all fraternal Soviet people warm comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the years which separate us from the Russian proletariat's historical victory, the Soviet country has gone along a glorious path. Historic successes have been achieved in the building of a new and just society under the Communist Party's leadership. The Soviet Union has become the bearer of social progress and the main force and support of repressed nations in their struggle for political and economic independence, social liberation, and for peace and security.

We are proud that our country, together with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, firmly strides along the path of Great October within the ranks of humanity' revolutionary vanguard.

On the October Revolution anniversary, we warmly greet the Soviet people, who fulfill Vladimir Ilich Lenin's immortal legacy through their daily selfless and creative work. We sincerely congratulate them on the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

This year's jubilee celebrations are taking place in a period of intensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The proposal of the new edition of the Lenin Party's third program is a huge impetus for further all-around perfecting of socialism and for speeding up economic and social development for the peoples of the Soviet Union. It is a rich well of findings and experiences for the international communist and workers' movement and for all contemporary revolutionary forces. For Czechoslovak Communists and for all our workers, it is the source of valuable stimuli in the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The Czechoslovak people highly praise the Soviet Union's principled, consistent, and peace-loving foreign policy that strives to remove the nuclear war threat from the life of humanity and to reduce international tension. They welcome the Soviet Union's new, far-reaching peace initiatives put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. They express support for the Soviet proposals aimed at a constructive solution to the present international situation.

The Czechoslovak people fully stand behind the proposals contained within the Sofia statement of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. We are convinced that their realization is a realistic path to ending the arms race in general and the nuclear arms race in particular, to averting the militarization of space, to removing all hotbeds of tension, and to renewing an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

The decisive landmarks in our people's history are indivisibly linked with the victory and ideas of Great October. The results of the building of the foundations of socialism and a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, the peaceful present and our country's further bright future, are strongly linked with strengthening friendship and the development of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We recall with gratitude and respect the Soviet people and their glorious army's vast sacrifices in the joint struggle for our liberation against Hitler's fascism. We value the fact that both our communist parties, socialist states, the Czechoslovak and Soviet people, are linked by unbreakable friendship firmly fixed in the historic Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement of 42 years ago. Its spirit and principles are developed in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1970.

Our people see a firm guarantee of their continued happy future in their firm alliance with the Soviet Union, founded on the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We sincerely and wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all the Soviet people, new successes in the building and further development of the socialist society, in the honorable struggle for peace and social progress, for the victory of socialism and communism in the world.

HUSAK, DEMICHEV PRAISE MUTUAL CULTURAL EVENTS

LD121725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today at Prague Castle received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is leading the Soviet delegation which is participating in the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the cultural contacts between Czechoslovakia and the USSR reached a high standard and gained a multifaceted character. They highly praised mutual cultural events which inform the Czechoslovak and Soviet public about current artistic activity and works of art from both countries. They stressed that this exchange of spiritual values has not only become a source of inspiration for the artists in the two countries, but at the same time it also helps to enrich the culture of our nations and to reinforce the traditional friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Present at the reception were: Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milan Klusak, CSSR minister of culture; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic. Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, was also present.

ARTISTS MUST PROMOTE PEACE, CULTURE FORUM TOLD

AU042124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 85 p 7

[Gejza Vilcek Budapest dispatch: "The Artists' Historical Responsibility; the CSSR's, USSR's and GDR's Initiative at the Cultural Forum"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Last week the discussion during the negotiations of the Budapest Cultural Forum developed positively on the whole, in keeping with the forum's mission. One succeeded in overcoming certain procedural problems and, on the other hand, the businesslike dialogue did not turn into barren polemics, as certain Western delegates strove to achieve.

It is becoming apparent that artists and cultural workers understand each other and that there are no basic, insurmountable differences among them. The problems crop up only when certain statements are inspired by apparent and transparent political plans to erect obstacles to understanding. The delegates of the socialist countries spoke in a businesslike and qualified manner on all issues under discussion. In the working groups, the Czechoslovak delegates submitted eight specific proposals on deepening cooperation and organizing symposiums and festivals in various disciplines.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON [1 November] AMBASSADOR ILJA HULINSKY, PERMANENT DEPUTY HEAD OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION, SPOKE IN THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE FORUM AND SUBMITTED A JOINT PROPOSAL OF THE DELEGATIONS OF THE CSSR, USSR, AND GDR. Among other things, the Czechoslovak representative said in his statement:

"The Czechoslovak delegation considers it extremely important that so far the Cultural Forum has been appraising the role of cooperation and of the exchange of cultural values between the states in an essentially businesslike and constructive manner, in harmony with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. It is obvious," he then said, "that if the Cultural Forum is to fulfill its main mission in the current international situation, and become the instrument of renewing dialogue rather than polemics, then it should continue discussing all three parts of its mandate (creation, dissemination, cooperation) exactly from the viewpoint of cooperation. Notions that the Cultural Forum could sensibly deal with issues which it is simply incapable of resolving -- issues on which the participating countries, belonging to different social systems, have differing basic ideological opinions, and on which they therefore cannot agree -- are unrealistic. Thus, in the view of the Czechoslovak delegation, the Cultural Forum should continue to concentrate its attention on those problems which join us, and not on those which separate us."

I. Hulinsky concluded by saying: "In the endeavor to contribute toward making a voice resound from the site of the Cultural Forum, which would foster the renewal and normalization of the all-European process and its return to the tracks of detente, I have the honor to submit on behalf of the delegations of the GDR, USSR, and CSSR A PROPOSAL ON THE ISSUE OF THE CULTURAL WORKERS' HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF PEACE AND PROGRESS AND THE ISSUE OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF MUTUAL TRUST AMONG STATES."

The proposal itself states that the representatives of participating states are deeply concerned about the tension in international relations as a consequences of unbridled armament, and about the growing danger of a nuclear war that threatens to destroy human civilization and culture.

They believe that historical responsibility lies with artists and cultural workers, too, for the fate of peace and progress and for the preservation of mankind's cultural heritage. THEY CALL UPON ALL ARTISTS AND CULTURAL WORKERS TO HELP, THROUGH THEIR WORK, THE IDEAS OF PEACE, ANTIMILITARISM, SOCIAL PROGRESS, MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE PEOPLES BECOME DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

In conclusion, the proposal RECOMMENDS THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL WORKERS ON THE ROLE OF LITERATURE AND ART IN SPREADING PEACEFUL COOPERATION, IN THE BATTLE FOR DETENTE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND IN THE DEEPENING OF MUTUAL RESPECT AMONG PEOPLES.

Next week two further groups will begin work at the cultural forum: the group dealing with literature, and the group for the acquisition of mutual cultural knowledge.

GDR'S SCHUERER HOLDS TALKS WITH STROUGAL

LD081859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. In a conversation, both representatives appreciated the results achieved in the development of all-around bilateral cooperation and briefed each other about the fulfillment of their respective countries' 5-year plans and economic intentions for the period of 1986-1990. In this connection they stressed the importance of the further intensification of production sharing and production specialization, and intensive cooperation in speeding up scientific and technological development in the national economy.

Schuerer Meets Potac

LD082317 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Svatopluk Patac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has had talks with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, in Prague today. Both representatives discussed the decisive directions of long range economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, which will represent a qualitatively higher level of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

Gerhard Schuerer was later received by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague.

NEW ESPIONAGE CHIEF, POLITBURO MEMBERS EXPECTED

DW120720 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Nov 85 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Wolf Instead of Mielke?"]

[Text] Erich Mielke, GDR minister for state security, is expected to be replaced this month because of old age. Mielke, age 77, has been in office since 1957 and has belonged to the Politburo, the supreme ruling body, since 1976. Mielke's resignation will probably occur at the next meeting of the SED Central Committee on 20 and 21 November in East Berlin. Two names are being mentioned as Mielke's successor as head of espionage at the Ministry of State Security: Markus Wolf, 62, head of espionage at the Ministry of State Security and up to now one of Mielke's deputies, and Werner Walde, 59, at present SED Bezirk boss in Cottbus. Evidently Wolf has the better prospects. The colonel general responsible for agents in the FRG is considered one of the most successful secret service figures in the world. Wolf, who used to be shrouded in secrecy and had an aversion to being photographed, has recently been appearing in public more frequently and was even presented on GDR television at the beginning of the year.

Another personnel decision is also expected at the Central Committee meeting: the replacement of Politburo member Joachim Herrmann, who is responsible for party indoctrination. The SED leadership has been dissatisfied with Herrmann's work for a long time. Previously, he was editor-in-chief of the central SED mouthpiece NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

Furthermore, SED General Secretary Erich Honecker could use the opportunity for another switch: Wolfgang Biermann, member of the SED Central Committee and general manager of Zeiss of Jena, may be promoted to candidate membership on the Politburo. Biermann, aged 57, is, according to Honecker's plans, supposed to replace 71 year-old Willi Stoph as premier at the next SED congress which will in the spring of 1986.

SAARLAND'S LA FONTAINE BEGINS VISIT, MET BY WEIZ

LD131017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Oskar LaFontaine, Saarland minister president and chairman of the Saar regional association of the SPD, arrived on Wednesday morning in Berlin for a 3-day visit. Oskar LaFontaine will conduct talks in the afternoon with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, whose invitation he accepted.

The Saarland government head was welcomed in the Berlin residence of Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He is accompanied by figures from the Saarland's political and business world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR'S INDRA VISIT

Talks With Honecker

LD121401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, for a friendly talk on Tuesday [12 November].

The guest, who is in the GDR for an official friendship visit at the head of a delegation of the CSSR's highest popular assembly, presented warm greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which Erich Honecker returned with equal warmth.

Erich Honecker and Alois Indra paid tribute to the close, steadfast fighting alliance between the SED and the CPCZ, on the basis of which the friendly relations between the two states and peoples have reached a high level. They noted with satisfaction that the agreements made at the highest level in October 1982 and October 1983 are being realized with determination on both sides. They reiterated the firm determination of the GDR and the CSSR to do everything in future to further deepen the cooperation betwen the two countries in all areas of social life in the service of socialism and of peace.

The partners in the talk briefed each other on the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

They expressed particular regard for the important achievements which the workers of the GDR and the CSSR are accomplishing in the worthy preparation of these highpoints in the two parties and peoples lives.

In the course of their exchange of views on international issues, Erich Honecker and Alois Indra stressed that, in view of the policy of confrontation and arms build-up being pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there cannot be anything more important than the fight for the preservation of peace. Above all, it is vital to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from the peoples and to rule out a militarization of space.

They emphasized the importance of the further consolidation of the fighting alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states for the complete strengthening of socialism and the protection of peace. With the Sofia declaration, the Warsaw Pact countries pointed the way toward a change for the better in international relations.

It is to be hoped that the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan will contribute to the reduction of the present dangerous tensions and the danger of war and lead to mutually acceptable solutions directed towards the ending of the arms race and real progress towards disarmament.

The friendly meeting was attended by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber. Pavel Sadovsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR, also attended.

Talks With Fischer

LD130646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation, which is presently is the GDR under the leadership of its chairman, Alois Indra on Tuesday [12 November] in Berlin.

During their meeting, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the close, comprehensive relations between the two allied parties, states, and peoples have reached a high level.

They are continually developing and deepening to the benefit of the both peoples on the basis of the Friendship Treaty and in realization of the agreements between the representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak. This also made an effective contribution to strengthening the socialist union of states.

The two sides stressed the determination of their countries, in alliance with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal states, to continue to work steadfastly for the preservation of peace, for detente, disarmament, and peaceful cooperation in line with the Sofia Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

They welcomed the imminent meeting betwen Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, from which the peace-loving peoples expect an important contribution to averting the danger of nuclear war, to halting the arms race, and to preventing its spreading to space.

Willi Stoph informed his guest on the wide-ranging creative initiatives of the working people in preparation of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed at the complete strengthening of the GDR. Alois Indra reported on the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resulting deepening of the firm unity of party, state, and people in his country.

The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fisher, also had a friendly meeting with the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation. Fishcer and Indra praised the successful, dynamic development of bilateral cooperation, which increasingly found expression in the concrete results to the benefit of the two peoples. They described the fraternal cooperation between the SED and CPCZ as pointing the way forward to the expansion of relations in all spheres. The important quidelines for expanding cooperation which Erich Honecker and Gustav Jusak set out in their meetings in October 1982 and October 1983 are being steadfastly implemented.

Fischer and Indra stressed their nations' firm desire, in unshakable alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to further intensify their efforts in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for disarmament and detente in the spirit of the Warsaw Pact's Sofia declaration.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PPR'S JARUSELSKI

AU121225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (AND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PZPR State Council.

Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski,

On your election as chairman of the PPR State Council, I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and on my own behalf.

Your appointment to this responsible office is an expression of the high esteem for your great personal merits at the head of the PZPR and the Polish Government in safeguarding and continuing the socialist development of People's Poland and increasing its international authority.

We see in this, at the same time, a tribute to your active work for constantly strengthening our joint alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states, for international security, and peaceful cooperation of the peoples.

We are sure that the friendly relations and fraternal collaboration between the GDR and the PPR will continue to develop and universally strengthen to the benefit of both peoples.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, my best wishes for new successes in your work to the benefit of People's Poland, for good health, and all the best in personal life.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE GSSD FORCES

AU072127 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Wuensdorf (ADN) -- The High Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR [GSSD] commemorated the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] at a festive event on Tuesday [5 November] in Wuensdorf. The Soviet Army members responded with stormy applause to a congratulatory letter from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. The participants cordially welcomed members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Army General Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger.

Also present at the festive event which opened with the anthems of the USSR and GDR were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Wolfgang Herger, Guenther Jahn, Colonel General Heinz Kessler, Herbert Krolikowski, Heinz Kuhrig, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Lieutenant General Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten and Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold.

Together with the guests the following personalities took their seats in the presidium: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army General Petr Lushev, GSSD commander in chief; Lieutenant General Nikolai Moyseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSSD political administration; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief on the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the GDR's National People's Army. [NVA]

In the congratulatory letter from the GDR party - state leadership conveyed by Army General Hoffmann, the shots fired by the "Avrora" 68 years ago are termed the onset of a new era in the history of mankind. Under the leadership of Lenin's combat tested party the socialist society was established, which was heroically defended by the glorious Red Army against all the counterrevolution attacks, against fascism and militarism.

The GDR people are displaying great respect for the great labor feats of the Soviet working people in strengthening socialism and in preparing the 27th CPSU Congress. "It is on this great holiday that we thank you, our Soviet brothers in class and arms, for your great contribution to the protection of socialism and peace at the juncture between the two world systems," it is emphasized here.

"We resolutely counterpose our peace program to the dangerous plans of the most aggressive U.S. quarters for the militarization of space and for stepping up the arms race, plans which are conjuring up a serious threat to the existence of mankind.

The new far-reaching and comprehensive initiatives of the USSR are pointing out the road toward securing peace and are supported by the citizens of our republic with all their strength." The GDR and the NVA will also in the future do all that is necessary in order to fulfill, in the closest possible comradeship-of-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, their internationalist obligations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

In the festive speech, Army General Lushev valued Red October as a world historic event. Ever since that time the Soviet Union has tirelessly struggled for mankind's most important interest, for peace and social progress.

The speaker pointed to the close ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Shoulder-to-shoulder with the NVA soldiers, the GSSD members are fulfilling their military class duty. Army General Lushev thanked the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and the GDR Government for the constant solicitude shown for the GSSD.

In a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and to the USSR Council of Ministers, the participants in the festive event reaffirmed their determination to prepare the way for the 27th CPSU Congress with great achievements.

ECCLESIASTICAL PEACE DECADE OPENS 10 NOV

DW111152 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Peter Merseburger report over video]

[Text] Peace emerges from justice -- This is the motto of the peace decade of the Protestant churches in the GDR which was opened with a prayer service today. The central topic of many meetings in churches and community houses will be the North-South conflict and thus the antagonism between rich and poor countries. The decade will end on Repentance Day. The faithful are called upon to donate 2 percent of their income for development assistance. In exhibitions such as the one in East Berlin the Protestant Christians in the GDR emphasize their individual advocacy of peace. In this connection, consistently pacifist opinions are voiced which normally cannot be heard in the GDR.

The motto of this year's peace decade is controversial among young members of the religious community. Critics maintain that some church leaders neglect concrete problems of justice in GDR society. Minister Michael Passauer recalled one of these problems in the baroque Sophienkirche of the old Scheunenviertel suburb of Berlin. The GDR does not have any substitute for military service. Anyone reluctant to serve under arms must join the army nevertheless -- as a construction soldier. Whoever refuses to comply with this requirement as well as punished with 20 months' imprisonment.

[Begin recording Minister Passauer] Thus, about 40-50 young men are incarcerated at present. This means that they have been jailed because they have refused to serve under arms in the National People's Army or as reservists. Among them there are also a few young men who failed to gain positions as construction soldiers. [end recording]

SHULTZ TO VISIT DURING EUROPEAN TOUR

LD122343 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, will visit Hungary in the middle of December. The U.S. State Department has officially announced that George Shultz will visit Budapest during his European tour. First of all he will participate in the Brussels session of the NATO Military Council; and then will head the U.S. delegation at the U.S.-EEC discussions. Afterwards, George Shultz will go to Bonn and West Berlin. He will then visit Bucharest, Budapest, and Belgrade spending 1 day in each city.

PPF ORGAN COMMENTS ON YURCHENKO INCIDENT

AU121543 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Miklos Beke Article: "Commentary by Washington Correspondent -- Waves"]

[Excerpts] It was, naturally, not possible to stop the ocean liner and its crew from leaving U.S. waters, but public attention keeps turning toward this incident. Neither was it possible to detain Vitaliy Yurchenko, since he also freely declared in the U.S. State Department that he chose his homeland instead of the United States. But the Americans still do not understand what the reason for this change was. In their version, Yurchenko simply came on his own volition. and he was not kidnapped by the CIA.

At that time the U.S. press carried a spate of articles on a "major spy" from the Soviet Union, then wrote about high-ranking intelligence agents, and finally, after the press conference held in the Soviet Embassy in Washington -- at which the statement regarding imprisonment and torture was heard -- reported on poorly-informed dissidents. The papers had given a lot of publicity to Yurchenko's account, but there was not one that did not doubt the basic story. However, the CIA cannot avoid an enquiry into how it deals with people who have some kind of contact with the agency.

In a more peaceful era similar incidents would not have aroused such a sensation, but today the two great powers are experiencing a very delicate time because they have to decide how their relationship will develop in the future. Could, however, the thick ice that freezes relations melt in a few months? Hardly, as, Shultz' visit to Moscow served to indicate.

U.S. CULTURAL FORUM DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED

AU0 1002 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Nov 85 p 2

[Interview with Walter J. Stoessel, head of the U.S. Cultural Forum delegation, by Katalin Karcagi and Laszlo N. Sandor: "I Feel That the Atmosphere of the Conference is Good -- Interview With the Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Cultural Forum"; date and place not given; -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] In one of the intervals between conference sessions we asked Walter J Stoessel, head of the U.S. delegation to the Cultural Forum, to give an interview to our paper.

[Karcagi] Mr Stoessel, the European Cultural Forum has been going on for more than 2 weeks. How would you evaluate its work?

[Stoessel] My feeling is that the work has generally started off well. The Hungarian side and the Executive Secretariat have organized the conference excellently and have thus created adequate conditions for discussions. We can be very satisfied. My feeling is that the conference atmosphere is good and debates have generally been excellent. It is true that certain procedural problems occurred, which made the development of a real exchange of views among cultural figures difficult. The working groups, however, did their best to overcome these initial difficulties. We could see signs of this during the last few days. We highly appreciate the participants' readiness to promote this process and make more serious debates possible.

[Karcagi] The U.S. delegation is made up mainly of artists, writers and scientists. What sort of relations can develop at the conference that will be able to play a positive role in the future?

[Stoessel] Indeed, some really outstanding figures from different areas of American cultural life were present during the first weeks. They took an active part in the debates and had the opportunity to meet with delegates from other countries. I think that these contacts are very useful. Among other things, they had the opportunity to talk with the representatives of the Hungarian theatre and motion picture world, and this is a very welcome and useful thing. Such personal relations can be very fruitful in the future. We hope that these personal contacts will continue in the future.

[Karcagi] Of course cultural relations between small and large nations are also not simple. What possibilities do you see in the promotion of U.S.-Hungarian cultural relations and in the exchange of new values?

[Stoessel] I believe it would be very beneficial if every opportunity were exploited in the development of relations among all the participating states. A number of proposals have already been submitted by the delegations and by the individual participants, and we are carefully analyzing them all. We hope that a good many of these proposals will be considered in the final phase, at the formulation of the conclusions, in the three areas addressed at the conference: creation, distribution, and cooperation. As far as U.S.-Hungarian cultural relations are concerned, we are very much satisfied with the current situation; a 2-year cooperation agreement is in force and is functioning very well. This agreement contains a wide range of exchanges -- for example, exchanges of exhibitions -- as well as personal contacts. We regard this as very important and hope that we will be able to expand our cooperation in this area. We will hold discussions about this in January, and I believe we will have no problems. Prospects for the development of bilateral cultural relations are favorable.

[Karcagi] You probably have very little free time at present, but perhaps you have visited some exhibitions and some institutions. Of these, which ones can be considered bilateral exchanges?

[Stoessel] We have numerous contacts at present with several institutions and these contacts can probably be expanded, particularly in the area of music, in which Hungary has a very rich tradition. Our relations with the Academy of Music, for example, are very close, and similarly good cooperation is possible with Hungarian theatres and the various language institutes.

[Karcagi] What are your general impressions of Hungary?

[Stoessel] We really have very little free time and cannot see much of your country.

I have seen something of Budapest and I am fascinated by the beauty of this city. I was here many years ago and many things have changed since then, but the city is still very beautiful. We had an opportunity last week to travel in the provinces; we visited the Balaton, which I also liked very much. Earlier we were in Esztergom, which was once the site of the Hungarian royal residence; there we met with the cardinal and visited the museum, which has one of the largest Christian art collections in the world. It was a very moving experience, and we hope that we will have the opportunity to see more things of such values.

[Karcagi] How would you describe the role of the Cultural Forum in the Helsinki process and in what framework can one imagine this process continuing?

[Stoessel] We decided in Madrid that this conference would take place in Budapest. I believe the U.S. delegation also had a role in this decision. Mr Kampleman, who represented our country, thought that Budapest might be an outstanding place for the conference. In our opinion Hungary plays the role of a kind of bridge between East and West, and thus it can do a lot to promote cultural relations; such exchanges of views can encourage further relations among the participating states in the future and can particularly promote Hungary's contacts.

I consider it very important to further expand the Helsinki process. A conference on human relations will be organized this spring in Switzerland and a year after that a conference will be organized in Vienna to review the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. At the latter conference, the representatives of the 35 countries will analyze all aspects of the Helsinki process. It is very important to support this process, as this brings the different countries closer to each other and enables us to discuss existing problems, because there are problems. We are talking about different societies, and there are obstacles to better understanding one another. As I see it, some time has passed, there has been some progress in this area, and I hope that it will continue.

PAL CONVEYS GOSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO USSR

LD070958 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 6 Nov 85

[GOSR Greeting statement by Lenard Pal, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed television viewers, esteemed radio listeners. We are celebrating the anniversary of an event of world historic significance. The last 68 years have proven undeniably that the GOSR opened a new era in mankind's development. By smashing the crippling exploitation and the social bases of the humiliating injustice that sprang from it, by attaining a previously unknown degree of freedom and social equality, by leading to victory the historic cause of the proletariat, it created far-reaching prospects for universal progress and socialism that have since been showing the way to all the progressive movements of the world, to those who go into battle for a finer, better, and more equitable life.

In the almost 7 decades that have elapsed since the October victory, the various adversaries of socialism have tried in vain to destroy its epochal achievements, to discredit its ideas, to surround its results with doubts, thereby trying to reverse the progress of history.

These endeavors have failed, and will also be doomed to failure in the future, for the revolution, the dynamic socialist development that it makes possible, representing the real interests of the working people, of the peoples' masses, released energies so vast, mobilized human moral reserves so colossal, that, faced with them, every antiprogressive force has had to succumb.

Remembering the 7th of November, for this reason we are also celebrating the people's, the working millions', readiness for action, which shapes history, as well as man's Promethean nature of constantly striving for something better.

The GOSR brought about a change in the world's history that determined the main direction of world development. It meant the start of an inevitable process, the replacement of capitalism with a new socialist socioeconomic formation. The Soviet people, thanks to the socialist development that realized the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, has become a determining, formative force of mankind's fate, of the cause of 20th century progress.

The civil war, overcoming the hard trials of intervention, the new Soviet state, with the results it achieved in the field of social and economic development, set an example and provided a secure cover to the world's progressive movements, to the international fighters of socialism and communism, in their struggles. It undertook a decisive role and made sacrifices heavier than those of any other nation in the annihilation of fascism. This may not be forgotten by a single humane person in the world; the memory of history will forever cherish the Red Army's heroic resistance.

After World War II the Soviet Union, with the considerable development of its economic and military potential, was able to effectively deter the new terrors of the cold war era, which threatened it with devastation even more horrendous than before. In our day, when the risk to peace, the horror of nuclear war, which is encouraged by the extremist circles of imperialism, the fluctuation of international tensions fill with anxiety and increasing unrest every responsible person living on our planet, we have to recall with great emphasis that one of the most important achievements, a lastingly valid document of the October revolution, was the historically momentous edict on peace. Since then the Soviet Union has continued unceasingly to assume consistently the heritage of October, the steadfast safeguarding of peace.

The constantly renewed readiness for discussion and the abundance of arms limitation proposals can convince anyone that the essence of socialism is the will for peace among the peoples. In resolving the world's present problems, conflicts -- quoting the words of Aytmatov, the famous Soviet writer -- there is a need for a certain global awareness, an attitude of a sense of responsibility for the fate, the future, of all humankind. The Soviet Union's foreign policy bears witness to this responsibility. Therefore, the fulfillment of the historic mission, faithful to the GOSR, to the objectives of the Leninist party, arising from the essential ideas and values of socialism, in the interest of the future of the whole of mankind, is unremitting. That is why the Soviet Union has become the star of hope for the oppressed peoples and for people of good will.

Naturally, the development of socialism was not free from contradictions, distortions. But, indirectly, the strength, the historic necessity of socialism is also proved by the fact that in the course of its relatively short route -- measured on the historical scale -- it has always been capable of correction, of self-renewal, of further progress fitted to its own original principles.

Therefore, continued disappointment fell to those who believed that socialism had used up its inner reserves, exhausted its possibilities, those who said that with the temporary distortions it had lost its perspective. For the realization of the great historic objectives that have been set, a long process of development is naturally needed. To ignore this would be self-deception. But what we can definitely assert is that socialism has a reasoned response of strategic validity, a program that provides perspectives and has a mobilizing influence for the solution of mankind's most pressing problems.

This is also proved by the recently published draft of the CPSU's reformulated program, which, on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, prescribes the planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism, and the advancement of Soviet society toward communism. This program is the great program of the struggle for peace and social progress.

The establishment of the world socialist order, a process in which the existence of the USSR and its internationalists help played a key role, also demonstrated clearly that the ideals of the GOSR which shaped history are not unique; they did not arise out of the coincidence of individual circumstances, but that in them were expressed the universal laws of historical social development are recognized by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The path of socialist transformation in the USSR offers us universal conclusions. These must, however, be creatively used by all socialist countries and be tailored by their own historic traditions and peculiarities. Our own problems must be solved by ourselves. Our achievements, on the other hand, must not be regarded as the fruits of some form of a model which has boundless applications.

In surmounting the not insignificant difficulties that are facing us, and in the realization of our goals we must primarily draw strength from our own resources. At the same time we must feel -- and we do feel -- that the multifaceted political, economic, cultural, and social ties linking together the community of socialist countries represent in our work an indispensable and valuable contribution. Among these ties, our relationship with the USSR is of special significance. Quoting the resolution of the 13th MSZMP Congress:

"It is our primary national interest to further strengthen Hungarian-Soviet friendship and to enrich cooperation between our two countries and two peoples. The USSR is the best insurance of our country's independence and of our socialist building work. Our parties, peoples, and countries are linked together by the identity of principles and of the fundamental goals and interests, they are tied together by the strong threads of proletarian internationalism and friendship."

Today, attention is most intensely focused -- in our country as well as in the majority of socialist countries -- on the development of the economy, on increasing its efficiency, and on the material conditions for the realization of our social goals. One of our main tasks, perhaps our most important task, is the acceleration of scientific-technological progress which is indispensable for our advancement, and the greatest possible exploitation of the huge intellectual creative force that can be found in the countries of the socialist community. We live in an age when it is necessary to mobilize all resources, but it is especially important to utilize, much more than before, the most valuable, most flexible, most wonderful resources, that of human creative force which can be multiplied by knowledge, experience, familiarity, and a readiness for the struggle.

For precisely this reason we must not forget that our socialist development is not merely an economic matter. In the attainment of our main goals, in the acceleration of social progress, and in the development from all angles of the country's life, the broadening of socialist democracy, the better operation of our institutions, the various fields of culture, education, and the arts in their widest context play a significant and indispensable role. It is our conviction that socialist society must fulfill its original pledges in the perfection of the human conditions in the same way as in the laying of solid foundations for technical-economic development. We are only faithful to the heritage and ideals of the GOSR if we resolutely keep in sight the fact that in socialism everything must serve the advancement and meaningful life of man. Let the slogan "Everything on behalf of man, everything to the benefit of man" be asserted. On the occasion of 7 November, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Government and Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Hungarian Communists, and on behalf of our entire people I greet with respect the CPSU, the fraternal Soviet people, and I wish from the bottom of my heart that they continue unbroken along the path which was laid out by the GOSR, and that they achieve further successes in the building of their country, in the enrichment of human values, in the service of the global causes of socialism and peace.

SOCIOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR HAILED

AU080903 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by K. D.: "Conclusions and Program -- 5 Years of Hungarian-Soviet Cooperation in Sociology"]

[Excerpts] International cooperation among sociologists does not bring spectacular results, and it is natural that the issues remain hidden from public opinion on a wider scale. This is why special attention should be paid to the already long-standing cooperation in sociology between Soviet and Hungarian researchers.

The Hungarian-Soviet Cooperation Commission of Sociology which deals with the coordination and direction of this work -- as we have reported already -- held its 6th session in Budapest at the beginning of October.

Among the planned joint scientific conferences attention may be paid to the symposiums dealing with the economic and social aspects of scientific-technological development, the economic cooperation of the two countries' border regions, the lifestyle of certain social groups, the situation of youth, research in sociology, and the methods of public opinion research as well as to the academic session planned for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Soviets. This list is, of course, not complete, because numerous other joint research projects, consultations, and academic sessions will be organized.

Finally, the commission called attention to the importance of the summer universities organized for young sociologists. It also said it is important to expand medium- and long-term missions abroad for researchers and to issue more frequest invitations to scientists to give academic reports and lectures. The commission supported the proposal voiced at the meeting by Soviet and Hungarian economists to establish a joint committee of economists that would function in a way similar to the long-standing and successful Commission of Sociology. Based on the successes of previous cooperation in sociology, a warm welcome was given at the session to the initiative to establish, as soon as possible, a Soviet-Hungarian Commission for Natural Sciences and Technological-Scientific Cooperation that would coordinate the multifaceted joint activities in this field.

MESSNER ANNOUNCES NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD121746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1445 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Speech by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner at 12 November session of Polish Sejm -- live]

[Excerpt] Citizen deputies! A consequence of the changes brought about by the act passed by the esteemed chamber and the application of other solutions is, in particular, the reduction of the number of ministers from the 30-strong group held up to now to the newly-appointed number of 26 posts. I propose that the following citizens be appointed to those posts:

Miroslaw (?Cybulko): minister of health and social welfare;

Lech Domeradzhi, minister of justice;
Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs;
Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industry;
Michal Janiszewski, minister, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers;
Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environmental protection and natural resources;
Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of internal trade and services;
Janusz Kaminski, minister of transport;
Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs;
Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister, member of the Council of Ministers. I intend to entrust him with leading the Youth Affairs' Office.

Adam Lopatka, minister, head of the Office of Religious Affairs;
Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry;
Wladyslaw, Majewski, minister of communications;
Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing;
Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance;
Jozef Niewiadomski, minister of construction, spatial and communal economy, [minister Budownictwa: gospodarki przestrzennej i komunalnej]
Adam Nowotnik, minister, head of the Office of Maritime Economy;
Marian Orzechoswki, minister of foreign affairs;
Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy;
Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense;
Konrad Tott, minister, head of the Office for the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology;
Jerzy Wozniak, minister of materials and fuel economy;
Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade;
Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy; and
Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art.

OLSZOWSKI CONDEMNS U.S. PLANS AGAINST LIBYA

AU121235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] PAP -- On 7 November Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and foreign minister, received Libyan Charge d'Affaires Ahmed A. Bukhreis [name and title as published], who delivered a message from Dr Ali Al-Turayki secretary of the Bureau for Foreign Liaison in connection with the publication by the U.S. press of the terrorist plans of the U.S. special services against Libya.

Minister S. Olszowski condemned the U.S. policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and came out against state terrorism. He assured Libya of Poland's full solidarity in the face of the activities of American imperialism that have been revealed and stressed the importance that Poland attaches to the strengthening of friendship and the development of cooperation with Libya.

LCPSU PROGRAM: 'EVENT OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE'

AU061806 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct-3 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member: "The CPSU Draft Program"]

[Text] The publication of the CPSU Draft Program is an event of historic significance. According to F. Engels, the program os a Marxist party is "a publicly raised banner, in line with which the world evaluates the party."

These words, which were uttered in a different epoch of history and under entirely different conditions when the workers movement was just emerging and socialism was still a remote vision, have special significance vis-a-vis the CPSU and the USSR. This is because of the CPSU's pioneering role in realizing the idea of socialism, because of the enormous experience accumulated during the complicated process of the birth and development of the new social system, and because of its international importance for the present workers and communist movement, especially for socialist countries as well as those that have chosen socialist orientation. This is also because of the role the USSR is now playing in the world through its efforts to preserve peace and safeguard mankind against nuclear annihilation and in the struggle for social progress, national independence, and peaceful coexistence.

The CPSU Draft Program has a special meaning for the PZPR, not only because our party and the CPSU have traditional, profound, and comprehensive links of friendship, mutual understanding, and assistance, but also because the CPSU's experience is of exceptional significance for the effective establishment of socialism in our country and for digesting the theoretical and practical problems and difficulties of socialism. The lessons of the development of socialism in the USSR -- these lessons have been confirmed by our own experience -- supply us with two basic conclusions:

First, without a creative utilization of the experience of the fraternal parties and countries, it is impossible to effectively create socialism in individual countries. What is important here, aside from ideological and political considerations, is to ensure that socialist construction is consistent with the principles of the rational management of forces and resources. Utilizing the creative experience of others means avoiding the errors they have committed and taking over the creative achievements of those who have worked for them for years or even decades.

Second, at present the need and skill to exploit the experience of others and to translate it into the language of one's own experience and needs with regard to development, have acquired the importance of something like the general laws of the development of socialism. This is not only a requirement of internationalism as understood by the Marxists, but also an elementary criterion of patriotism and of the genuine and not merely declaratory service for the interests of one's own people, country, and socialism.

There is another, very practical reason why we are especially interested in the CPSU Draft Program. You see, in line with the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution, we are now drawing up our own program. This will be a novelty because the PZPR has never had such a program before, although the programmatic traditions of the Polish workers movement go as far back as 1878 when the first programmatic document of the Polish socialists was draw up. This document transferred the basic ideas of the Communist Manifesto to our own soil. The situation in which we are drawing up our own program is not easy. Party members have different expectations of this program and they differ on what this program and its role and place should be among many other party documents that are programmatic in character.

For example, in no way do all party members have a knowledge of Lenin's views on the party program. That is why in connection with discussions to date on the form and nature of the PZPR program we have to recall that, according to Lenin, this basic theoretical and political document of the party "should firmly establish those basic views on the nature, aims, and tasks of the movement that should represent the banner of the fighting party" ("Works," Vol 4, p 218), and that it "should be a brief, clear, and exact statement of whatever the party strives and fights for" ("Works," Vol 6, p 407-408). The CPSU Draft Program follows the spirit of these Leninist instructions. Every experience and every opportunity to compare what we do with others do are of value for us.

The CPSU Draft Program is a product and proof of large-scale and comprehensive theoretical work and considerations. It sums up the experience of socialist construction not only in the USSR, but worldwide as well. Only as a result of this theoretical effort of the party over many years has it been possible to create a logical and compact concept of improving and developing socialism in line with the times and their challenges and in line with socialism's historical aims.

This concept is based on the scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the experience of several generations of the builders of socialism and on the profound and realistic evaluation of its achievements, needs, and development prospects under contemporary conditions.

The CPSU Draft Program, M.S. Gorbachev said, is a "clear and exact declaration of what the party is seeking and fighting for." It is worth noting that this declaration clearly looks back to Lenin and to his appraoch to the essence, nature, and role of the party program as the basic theoretical and political document of the party of the workers class.

The Leninist approach to the party program is based on a number of lasting universal principles. The first principle is the scientific and realistic analysis of development tendencies, the domestic and international determining factors in constructing socialism, and the setup of those class forces interested in as well as those opposed to the socialist transformation of society. Another principle is revolutionary optimism and faith in the "human factor," beginning with the party, the workers class, and the most extensive masses, through every builder of socialism.

When he continued to draw up the program of the Bolshevik party after the takeover of power, Lenin warned of two dangers, the first being voluntarism, accepting "wishful thinking as reality," and creating the party program "in the air." Against this Lenin recommended an "absolute, strict"analysis of what "really is." The party program should be a "characteristic of what we have begun to do and of the next steps we intend to take in order to implement another stage of socialist construction calculated for a longer period of history" ("Words," Vol 27, p 144). The second danger is the low-profile and seeming practicism and pragmatism, which regards the party program as a catalogue that lists practical, specific, and individual tasks and specifies not only what should be done, but also who should do it when and how. In particular, Lenin took the view that the party program should not be dogmatic about the means of implementing the tasks and about programmatic aims, and that it should leave choice to the party authorities, especially to party congresses. When drawing up the party program, Lenin combined ideological integrity with tactical flexibility in action, taking into account every setup of the class forces, the strength of the party, and the party's real ability to leade the workers class and the people's masses.

The draft version of the third party program, is based on Leninist heritage and on the lasting elements of Lenin's experience as the creator of the first and second programs of the party of the Soviet Communists.

This draft version is an example of the continuity of the traditions of socialist building harnessed to innovating searches for solutions to new problems of development.

This innovating spirit can be seen primarily in the very comprehension of socalism, a modern and dialectic comprehension that is consistent with Marxism and, above all, with the Leninist concept. Both Marx, and Lenin even more so -- as the leader of the first socialist state who made it clear that modern society is able to develop and live without capitalists, the private ownership of production means, and exploitation -- were most loath to regard the social formation of communism and its first, its lower, phase of socialism as a rigid and ready ideal and vision of a better world, a vision for which the hopes and actions of the masses and of the vanguard, the proletarian party, should be prepared. At the Seventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party (the Bolsheviks) Lenin stressed that "we are unable to charaterize socialism; we do not know and are unable to say what socialism will look like and when it will achieve its final shape. The bricks out of which socialism will be built are still not ready ("Works," Vol 27, p 143-144).

The thought contained in this statement, the main idea behind it, is still relevant today; although, after decades of socialist development in the Soviet Union and in many countries on almost every continent, and after the creation of many "bricks, on which socialism was and continues to be erected" as the first, lowest stage in the development of communism, we can say significantly more about "what socialism is like and what it will be like." Both Marx and Lenin were far from inclined to treat socialism solely in terms of the development of productive forces, production relations, the efficient management and allocation of resources, social labor productivity, and scientific and technological progress. All of these elements, however, played a very great role in their conceptions of socialism, in how they envisaged its creation.

The same approach to thinking about socialism is found in the CPSU Draft Program. Socialism appears as a humanist system for working people, attainable through their conscious and organized effort. Socialism is society whose banner bears the words "all in the name of man;" "all for the good of man." Socialism is humanism, because it not only places man at the center as the creator and consumer of all material and spiritual values, a member of society and a unique human individual, but because it also creates the essential conditions for the all-around development of all of society and each individual. Socialism's humanist sense reveals itself with full force in the Draft Program statement that the goal of party actions and aspirations is "the shaping of a harmoniously developed, socially active individual who combines in himself spiritual richness, moral purity, and physical perfection," and the ensuring of "a level and structure of material, social and cultural consumption which will suit, to the greatest possible extent, the goals of shaping a harmoniously developed, spiritually rich personality, and the creation of the essential conditions for the fullest use and development of the skills and talents of the Soviet people for the good of society."

A socialist system can only be a fully humanist one when it is both efficient and dynamic. It must be dynamic, in that it manifests and uses its merits and advantages and creative and propulsive forces, in that it assumes a critical stance toward itself, and in that it creates mechanisms which constantly expose and resolve new contradictions. It must be efficient, in that it is wise, thrifty, and sensible in the use and allocation of natural resources and energy, human intellectual and physical reserves, and is sensible in its approach to the coexistence between society and nature.

The three fundamental features of socialism as a social system -- humanism, dynamism, and efficiency -- constitute an indissoluble whole in the Draft CPSU Program. This finds expression in the definition of the Communist Party's main task through the end of the 20th century as the planned and all-around improvement of socialist society: through a more effective and fuller use of its advantages and possibilities than before; improvement of the political and economic system; improvement of social relations; development of socialist democracy; and more active work in ideology and education. Improvement here means not of a general kind, but improvement based on "[single quotation marks as published] the acceleration of the qualitative transformation of all areas and aspects of Soviet social life; a fundamental renewal of its material and technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution; improvements in socio-economic relations; and profound changes in the nature of work and in material living conditions.

Socialism's humanist sense is revealed from another angle when the Draft CPSU Program stresses that the execution of all these tasks is linked to an increase in the human factor. "Socialist society cannot operate effectively without finding new ways for developing the creative activity of the masses in all areas of social life. The greater scope of historic goals makes the manager-like interest, responsibility, awareness, and participation of millions of citizens in their achievement all the more important."

Full of realism in its analysis of the whole drama of the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism, and the historic competition between two world sociopolitical systems, the Draft CPSU Program exudes revolutionary optimism.

This manifests itself above all, in the belief in socialism's creative powers, and in the faith in its ability to meet the challenges placed before it by the logic of its own development and by civilization.

This finds expression in the belief that the world will avoid nuclear destruction, and will find a road leading to democracy and social progress. "The CPSU proceeds from the assumption that however great the threat posed by the policy of aggressive imperialist circles, war is not inevitable; war can be avoided, people can be warned of the catastrophe that would ensue. That is the historic mission of socialism, and all progressive, and peaceful forces on our planet."

URBAN ON GOVERNMENT CHANGES, PRISONER RELEASE

LD121730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1635 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Jerzy Urban has addressed foreign journalists at his weekly press conference. Commenting on the recent organizational changes among our authorities he stated that they resulted from stabilization and normalization of the situation in Poland. At present Wojciech Jaruzelski, as the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee will primarily deal with preparations for the party congress.

Speaking about the humanitarian initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], Jerzy Urban said that according to preliminary estimates one can expect that most people imprisoned for noncriminal offences will be freed: Some have already left prison. The spokesman announced that as of next week he will no longer inform foreign journalists about the numbers of persons imprisoned for noncriminal offences. Such figures are not published in the West and similar questions will only be answered by Jerzy Urban if asked by Polish journalists.

WALESA SPEECH WARNS OF POSSIBLE MASSIVE PROTEST

LD112319 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2217 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Solidarity leader Mr Lech Walesa told Oxford students tonight in a speech smuggled out of Poland that the continuing repression of workers' rights in his country could lead to a "massive and violent outbreak of protest." His text, which reached Britain within the past few days, was read to the Oxford Union by Lord Chapple, former general secretary of the Electricians Union.

Mr Walesa said: "We try to keep our struggle non-violent. But the scale of the repressions and the arrogance of the authorities in the face of society's authentic aspirations may one day provoke an outbreak of a gigantic scale. Protests in the streets of Polish cities show that we are neither short of courage nor of determination. There are many people in Poland who are not afraid of a confrontation with the brutal units of the Ministry for Internal Affairs.

"Usually there are protests which break out spontaneously and this illustrates there exists a permanent danger of a violent, massive outbreak of workers' protests, an outbreak into which all the aggression and hostility would be channelled." He warned: "There are no guarantees that such a protest could be brought under control and given a relatively safe form. Rather, I would anticipate the escalation of hatred." He advised the Polish Government to give direction to the protest movement to avoid such a tragedy.

The future of the independent unions in Poland would be brighter if the government started to act in accordance with the wishes of Polish society, starting a dialogue with genuine representatives of Polish people. He added: "We know that the truth of the matter is that the government has no other solution, that in the long run the dialogue has to be taken up." In a message to Western leaders, he said it would be a mistake to try to build a lasting peace in Europe which ignored the continuing repression of workers' right in Poland. It was wrong to try to reach a lasting agreement and cooperation between European countries which ignored the aspirations and elementary rights of a nation of 37 million living in the heart of the continent. The future of unions in Poland, said Mr Walesa, would depend on whether or not, in the international arena, the issue became the subject of only verbal rhetoric. "On the other hand, the Polish question should not be forgotten, an impression must not be created that the world does not care about human rights in Poland."

Mr Walesa said martial law in Poland and the resistance to it were factors leading to the demise of detente in Europe and in the world and partly caused a new era of tension between East and West.

GORYWODA RECEIVES ROMANIA'S CONSTANTINESCU

AU121540 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission received Minister Nicolae Constantinescu of the Romanian Planning Commission on 5 November to discuss the issues connected with the completion in the near future of the coordination of the Polish and Romanian national socioeconomic plans for 1986-90. The sides paid special attention to opportunities for cooperation in reducing imports from capitalist countries.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ TO VISIT MID-DEC

AU121908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 12/11/1985 -- Invited by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the secretary of state of the United States of America, George Shultz, will pay a visit to Romania in mid-December.

RCP CC PLENUM OPENS, PARTY CHANGES CITED

AU131011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0954 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/11/1985 -- Under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Nicolae Ceausescu, the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP opened on Wednesday November 13.

Upon the proposal of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1— the Draft National Economic and Social Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986;
2— the draft National Agriculture and Food Industry Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986;
3— the draft Centralized Financial Plan of the national economy and the draft State Budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986;
4— the productivity rise, improvement of organization and production and work norm-setting bill;
5— the self-management and self-sufficiency programme for a good supply of the population with farm food and industrial products over October 1, 1985-September 30, 1986;
6— organizational questions.

Attending the plenum as invited guests are leading cadres who have responsible tasks in the party and state apparatus and are not members of the CC of the RCP.

In connection with the organizational questions, the plenary meeting unanimously approved:

— the release from their posts as CC of the RCP Secretaries of Comrades Ion Radu and Ilie Verdet who were assigned to other duties;
— the election of Comrades Stefan Andrei, Cornel Pacoste and Maria Ghitulica as secretaries of the CC of the RCP.

The work of the plenary meeting continues.

AFP: GOVERNMENT CHANGES 'SWEETNER' FOR MOSCOW

AU121611 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Vienna, Nov 12 (AFP) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's decision to drop Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei is seen by some Romania-watchers here as a sweetener to Moscow at a time when Romania is severely short of energy resources.

Mr. Andrei, whose departure was announced by Bucharest's official AGERPRES news agency, was a minister considered willing to make compromises with the West.

But other observers here noted that since Mr Andrei assumed his portfolio in 1978, rumors of his dismissal have been a Bucharest perennial and advises a wait-and-see attitude until his new post was announced.

Some Western diplomats theorize that Mr Andrei, known as one of Romania's few influential statesmen other than Mr Ceausescu, might be appointed as a top-level advisor.

There are rumors in Bucharest, however, that Mr Ceausescu decided to appoint a new foreign minister, the unknown Ilie Vaduva, with the aim of eventually replacing him by his own son, Nicu Ceausescu, the current minister for youth problems.

Mr Ceausescu, long said to be gravely ill, has been trying for a long time to give his 34-year-old offspring a responsible position, as he has already done for other members of his family.

But promoting Nicu, who has a reputation as a playboy, might be regarded as a provocation by Moscow, diplomats here said.

The Kremlin, to judge by remarks dropped by Soviet diplomats, does not share President Ceausescu's pride in his family.

The changeover at the Foreign Ministry is the latest in a series of Romanian Government reshuffles, affecting the economy sector in particular.

The prediction here, nevertheless, is that the Romanians, who have undergone two harsh winters of fuel shortages, are about to experience another.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S HERBERT WEIZ

Received by Elena Ceausescu

AU112006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/11/1985 -- On Monday, November 11, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. SC, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for science and technology of the German Democratic Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, cordial salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

Herbert Weiz showed he was extremely pleased to convey Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc, a warm message of friendship on behalf of the government, of scientists in the German Democratic Republic, as well as wishes of further successes in her activity.

Mme Elena Ceausescu conveyed scientists in the German Democratic Republic the best wishes of successful in the work of continuously updating and developing the economy.

The interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was an opportunity to analyse the stage and prospects of deepening the technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

In that framework the fundamental targets were outlined of scientific research in Romania and the German Democratic Republic and it was considered that the technical and scientific potential of the two countries created possibilities for the expansion of bilateral collaboration with a view to developing priority branches of the national economies for attaining a new quality of work and life in all fields of activity.

The ascending course of the collaboration between scientists in Romania and the German Democratic Republic was highlighted, a collaboration that is a part of the manysided links between the two countries and peoples. During the interview, the joint determination was expressed to work for the diversification of bilateral cooperation in important areas of the economy, scientific research, technological development and the application of technical progress in the two countries, with the conviction that it served the interests of the two peoples, the general cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The interview was attended by Ioan Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD121512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 12 Nov (ADN) -- An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Romania for the period 1986-90 was signed in Bucharest today. The document was signed by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Professor Ioan Ursu, first vice chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology.

The agreement will help to realize the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, specialization, and cooperation in production between the GDR and Romania up to the year 2000, signed in May this year by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Community Party and president of Romania.

The document provides for intensification of cooperation in those areas which help to speed up intensification of the two countries' national economies. This applies in particular to joint scientific-technological projects for the rational use of energy, the development and application of microelectronics and robot technology, the development of highly effective technologies and high-grade finished chemical products for the rationalization of production, the utilization of secondary raw materials, and the cultivation of new tyes of grain and vegetables. Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and GDR Ambassador Dr Herbert Plaschke, were present at the signing of the agreement.

Meeting With Oprea

AU121554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1448 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration between Romania and GDR, met with Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for science and technology of GDR, chairman for GDR of the joint commission, now visiting Romania.

During the interview problems of the economic cooperation between Romania and the GDR were approached.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SFRY'S MILKA PLANINC'S VISIT

AU081307 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 85 p 4

["Communique" on the official visit of friendship Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, paid to Romania from 4-6 November 1985]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council paid an official visit of friendship to our country from 4-6 November 1985.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania received Comrade Milka Planinc. On this occasion, a cordial exchange of messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council laid a wreath at the monument of the Heroes of the Struggle for the People's and Fatherland's Freedom, and for Socialism and visited socioeconomic and cultural objectives in Bucharest municipality and in Tirgoviste.

The two heads of government conducted official talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem, and complete understanding.

During the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of their countries and examined the stage of the implementation of decisions adopting summit talks regarding developing relations between the two countries and especially regarding increasing trade exchanges and intensifying economic cooperation. The two sides also discussed ways and means to deepen and diversify these relations; they exchanged views on some current issues of the international situation.

The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania and the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council highly appreciated the fruitful character of the talks they held and expressed the belief that this visit will contribute to further deepening friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples.

Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council extended an invitation to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania to pay an official visit of friendship to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

IOSIF BANC RECEIVES DPRK PARTY OFFICIAL

AU111627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1985 -- Iosif Banc, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by Kang Song-yong, [spelling as received] deputy head of section at the CC of the WPK, who paid a visit to Romania on an exchange-of-experience basis, over November 4-11, invited by the CC of the RCP.

On that occasion, reference was made to the fine ties of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, peoples, that take a steadily ascending course in the spirit of the talks and of the understandings covenanted during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

MIU DOBRESCU MEETS LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

AU111750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/11/1985 -- On Monday, November 11, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, led by Nadim Abdul Samad [spelling as received], member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party, who are paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and current concerns of the two parties and aspects were approached of the international life, of the situation in the Middle East in particular. The fine links between the two parties were highlighted and the wish was expressed to develop and expand them in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interest of the two parties, of the cause of peace, disarmament, social progress and international collaboration.

BOBU RECEIVES BULGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION

AU081940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/11/1985 -- On November 8 Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Krustyu Trichkov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Front, who visited Romania invited by the National Council of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

During the interview the aides pointed out the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples and (?expressed) the wish to further develop them in the spirit of the Romanian-Bulgarian summit understandings. The sides also approached aspects related to expanding the collaboration between the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Fatherland Front of the P.R. of Bulgaria.

CEAUSESCU CABLES BENDJEDID ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041613 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Algis: On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the revolution for national liberation I extend you, the party, the government, and the Algerian people warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Romanian people, the party, and the government, and on my own behalf. I take this opportunity to reassert the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and people and the cooperation between Romania and Algeria in the international arena will further develop in the interest of the Romanian and Algerian people and the cause of peace, independence, security, and understanding throughout the world. I wish you much health and personal happiness, and the friendly Algerian people I wish peace, progress, and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

LCY PRESENTS POSITIONS ON CONCEPT OF FEDERALISM

LD031625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 85

["LCY Central Committee Positions on the Realization of the Constitutional Concept of the Yugoslav Federation" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its 21stt session held on 31 October 1985, the LCY Central Committee discussed topical questions of the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation. The state of relations in our federation was critically assessed from the viewpoint of the realization of the guidelines of the SFRY Constitution and the positions of the 10th, 11th and 12th LCY Congresses, and on this basis the directions of the LCY's future ideopolitical activities were established. By placing this question on the agenda of the session, the LCY Central Committee is realizing one of the most important demands arising out of the general party debate in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session.

Bearing in mind the importance of these questions and the LCY's role in realizing the constitutional concept of the federation, and proceeding from the assessments presented in the basic documents and on the basis of the debate, the LCY Central Committee establishes the following positions:

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1. The LCY Central Committee proceeds from the fact that the constitutional resolutions of 1974 are the affirmation of the principles of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] with regard to the realization of the national freedoms and equality of the nations and nationalities and the expression of their further development in conditions of socialist self-management. With their concept of freely associated labor they enrich our common life with new content and values, opening up perspectives for the development of our community and its republics and provinces as socialist self-managing communities of associated labor. These principles are the expression of the LCY's firm orientation that the struggle for socialist self-management, in which at the present level of social development the dictatorship of the proletariat expresses itself, is the only possible way to strengthen the Yugoslav community and consolidate the freedom, equality, brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities.

In this, the LCY proceeds from the constitutional principle that "the nations of Yugoslavia, proceeding from the right of every nation to self-determination, and including the right of secession, on the basis of their freely expressed will in the common struggle of all nations and nationalities in the national liberation war and socialist revolution, and in keeping with their historical aspirations, conscious that the further consolidation of their brotherhood and unity is in their joint interests, together with the nationalities with which they live, have united in a federal republic of free and equal nations and nationalities and have created a socialist federal community of working people -- the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which, in the interests of each nation and nationality individually and of all of them together they realize and guarantee" their common interests.

Thus, assertions to the effect that the Yugoslav community is the chance result of an agreement between republics and autonomous provinces, a kind of "contractual" creation, which exists and functions within the framework of and dependent on their momentary agreement, are historically inaccurate and unacceptable. It is also not alienated from the republics and provinces or an independent supranational state.

So Yugoslavia can only develop as a community in which the working people, nations, and nationalities, aspiring to a society comprising a free association of associated and equal producers, guarantee their own equality and development based on the unity of national and class interests. They bear responsibility for the joint development and functioning of the federation in relations of mutual interrelation, dependence, and responsibility. The LCY's orientation toward the construction of such a Yugoslav federation has stood the test of time, and its consistent realization today must and can be the most reliable factor for stability, integration, and the unity of our society.

The intranational relations and cohesion of our community are founded on common interests in the development of socialist self-managing production relations, on joint economic interests in the unified Yugoslav economic area, and on the interests of preserving freedom and strengthening our independent position in the world. They are also based on strengthening the political and democratic freedoms and blending the cultural, scientific, and other forms of creativity of all our nations and nationalities, and not only on their ethnic similarity. For the freedom and equality of each nation it is essential that the working class, as the leading social force within it, disposes of the results of its own social labor and manages social production as a whole in relations of equality, reciprocity and responsibility with the other nations with which it lives in the same social and economic system and in conditions of the unified market. Every nation and nationality is guaranteed self-managing independence in its work and the right to dispose of the results of its labor in constructing the material base for the development of its production forces and its own cultural and creative potentials, through the self-management of workers. That is possible only in conditions where the workers and associated labor are fully in control of decisionmaking on income and surplus of labor. On this basis in realizing their interests, they pool their means of social production and labor on self-managing lines and integrate themselves in various forms and relations of associated labor within the entire Yugoslav economic area, without any restrictions or forms of mediation. This direction of the development of relations in our multinational and socialist self-managing community is the basis for the emancipation of each of our nations individually and all of them together.

The constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation is confirmed and affirmed in practice. However, this concept has not been consistently realized in the preceeding period, which has also complicated the realization of the basic principles on which joint life in the SFRY is built. Its realization is also hindered by serious contradictions, holdups and deformations. These problems and deformations are becoming increasingly prominent, and, particularly in the present very complex socioeconomic and political conditions, are threatening to jeopardize the very essence of our constitutional orientations. Thus, decisive and united ideopolitical action in the LCY and all organized forces of socialist consciousness aimed at removing their causes is essential. Up until now there has not been sufficient action of this kind, nor has there been an adequate reply to the increasingly frequent and aggressive attempts to slow up constitutional resolutions, and thus the very bases of the existence and character of Yugoslavia. Opportunities have been created for the revival of antisocialist tendencies and the greater expression of conservative and reactionary ideas. We are losing our clear view of the bases on which Yugoslavia as a state and socialist self-managing federal community of equal nations and nationalities is founded and is being constructed. Differing views are appearing even within the LC on many important questions of relations in the federation, which has given rise to doubts about where our federation is heading and what the policy of the LCY is in this respect. There is growing concern among working people and citizens for the further development and stability of the country and growing criticism of the leading forces of society, especially the LCY and its leadership, for not standing more decisively against such phenomena and tendencies.

This concern and pronounced criticism are particularly serious in the conditions of the existing economic crisis. All this imposes the need for the LCY to involve itself, apart from in specific measures and actions, in the reaffirmation and interpretation of the basic principles and fundamental decrees of the concept of the Yugoslav Federation as well, on which its overall further development is critically dependent. At the same time such activity should also be a reply to attempts at revising theory and distorting ideology, and thus hindering this concept.

The Central Committee emphasizes that the increasing phenomena of nationalism, the theories about "one's own nation" being under threat, about rallying together, and about the special so-called historical rights of individual nations, are tendencies toward isolationism in the economic, cultural, and political sphere. These tendencies are in conflict with the foundations of the common existence of the working people, nations, and nationalities of the SFRY, and opposed to their historical interests. In their most extreme form these ideologies are expressed in the theory that Yugoslavia is an artificial creation, that there is exploitation on a national basis and inequality of the republics within it. Some even go so far as reviving and continuing the most reactionary nationalistic ideologies such as the Chetnik, Ustasha, and other counterrevolutionary movements. The proponents of such ideologies have become increasingly aggressive recently, making use of the accumulated difficulties and attempting to prove that we have created a system that does not function; that the constitutional resolutions, particularly on the character of the federation, the method of decision-making, and the position of the republics and provinces are inapplicable, and so forth. These ideologies base their arguments on the state of relations created in society, as well as on the existing weaknesses in the functioning of the system, which we are taking a long time to remove. They are also on the upsurge because of the passivity and toleration of subjective forces toward such ideas and phenomena.

The removal of the causes of these phenomena and the creation of conditions for the affirmation and development of self-management are the main direction of the LCY's ideopolitical action in developing intranational relations, and are also the real answer to the proponents of nationalistic and other antiself-management ideologies. The LCY must recognize more fully than previously all these phenomena and tendencies and lead a more organized and united action aimed at removing the causes. Open ideopolitical confrontation with these most extreme theories is also essential. In this connection it is important that within the LC itself ideological differences, hesitation, and confusion with regard to these problems, including relations in the federation and the direction of their further development, must be clarified and overcome.

The LCY Central Committee is aware that successful and convincing answers can only be provided by socialist, progressive action which, based on the undoubtedly great results achieved, removes the causes of delays, deformations and disagreements, and creates the prerequisites for the successful realization of the established goals.

2. The LCY's fundamental orientation and task is to build the Yugoslav Federation on the unity between the class and national interests. In this context further ideological and theoretical elaboration of this constitutional principle and of the essence of national sovereignty is required because most misunderstandings, different interpretations, and political confrontations are based on these questions.

The tendencies to separate the class interest from the national interest result in political abuses of these interests by the protagonists of nationalistic, unitarist, and other reactionary ideologies, and in so doing also exacerbate relations and conflicts in our multi-national community.

Whenever the voices of self-styled representatives of class and national interests of individual nations and nationalities are heard, concepts appear on the political scene that offer themselves as an alternative to the relations in the federation established by the constitution. These tendencies will have a real basis until the working class in every one of our nations and nationalities has completely assumed the responsibility for the future of its nation, and in so doing for the destinies of our country as a whole. By doing that, it will be in a position to assume direct responsibility both for the destinies of Yugoslavia as a whole and for building a socialist self-management and equal multinational community. At the moment this process is seriously hampered by statist relations, disintegration tendencies, bureaucratic and technocratic arbitrating, and mediation. As a result the direction of our action is clear.

In our socialist self-manaagment society the question of sovereignty cannot be raised apart from the question concerning the class protagonists of power. This would be tantamount to negating the very essence of our socialist revolution. From the very outset the sovereignty of the people in our socialist self-management community has been based and must be consistently based on the sovereignty of the working class and of all the working people. They are the protagonists of power, and consequently also the protagonists of national and state sovereignty both in the republics and in the federation. This expresses the workers-class character of our society and the basis for a de-statization that must be more rapidly implemented through the development of workers' self-management. It is the task of Communists in their activity to proceed from these constitutional orientations, and from these positions resist the distortion of the constitutional principle about the state and national sovereignty behind which, in essence, is the struggle for power, alienated from the workers' class, and on behalf "of one's own nation." This is the way to eliminate artificial divisions, confrontations, and paralyses from political life. Such tendencies are today retarding the struggle for the stabilization of society and cause dissatisfaction and concern among the working people. The development of self-management will give life more quickly to one of the basic demands implicit in the general party discussion for greater unity and togetherness. Such unity will be built by the workers themselves, on their interests in the production process and in the life of our society, through the functioning of the delegate system, and not on the deals struck by statist, either separatist or unitarist, "national forces."

On this basis the consistent realization is possible of the constitutional principle according to which the nations and nationalities, working people and citizens, realize their sovereign rights in the republics and autonomous provinces, and in the SFRY when according to the federal constitution this is in the common interests. In keeping with this principle the rights and obligations which are realized jointly as functions of the federation are established in the SFRY Constitution. These rights and obligations cannot be restricted or expanded without serious consequences for the constitutional nature of relations in the federation. The sovereignty of every nation and nationality can only be realized if they consistently, in keeping with the constitutional system, bear equal responsibility not only for realizing the functions of the republics and provinces, but also the functions of the federation, because that is also a part of their sovereign functions which they jointly realize in the federation. It is the task of Communists in their activities, especially in delegations and delegate assemblies, particularly in the assemblies of the republics and provinces and in the SFRY Assembly and in their executive councils, to proceed from these principles and their consistent application in the realization of joint interests in the federation.

3. Establishing the directions of future activities aimed at developing the constitutional concept of relations in the federation, the LCY Central Committee notes that the basic social problem today, and the problem of realizing the constitutional relations in the federation, is the strengthening of the tendencies toward statism and a technobureaucratic monopoly over all levels of social organization in associated labor and sociopolitical communities.

Statism is not characteristic of any particular form of state or social organization. As a class relation, statism is manifest in a monopoly of the disposal of surplus labor. In the broadest social terms, it is manifest in the relationship towards people, in the approach to the resolution of their problems and social problems as a whole, in an emphasis on form-type work in which the organs of sociopolitical organizations distance themselves from the membership and entire social base, and so forth. Statism in conjunction with technocratism is increasingly strengthening its material and social basis in organizations of associated labor, banks, production and other associations of associated labor. It is gaining positions at all points of social decisionmaking, even up to the federal organs. Even organized social structures including the LCY are becoming bureaucratized on statist foundations of social relations, presenting the most serious stumbling block to self-management and the free pooling of labor and resources. This process, meeting no real resistance either from the LC or from other self-managing socialist organized forces, has even affected relations in the federation.

The LCY therefore bases its ideopolitical action on the full recognition of these questions and their causes. Equally unacceptable are theories about the greater or lesser degree of the threat from statism at any level of social organization. Statist-bureaucratic structures claim the right to be exclusive interpreter of the interests of their own nation, republic, or province, particularly in conditions of the significant alienation of the surplus of labor from the working class and self-managed associated labor. The struggle for control over social resources in "one's own" sociopolitical community inevitably leads to conflicts of "national capital." These tendencies in the political sphere lead to the confrontation of republic and "provincial" states, which are manifested in their most extreme form in the process of establishing the aims of common development. This hinders both the affirmation of nations and nationalities, and also the self-managing character of the federation, republics, and provinces. It encourages conflicts and the growth of nationalism, and ultimately leads to the weakening and disintegration of Yugoslavia.

Confrontation with these tendencies demands that, in contrast to present, often prevalent practice, Communists must be sensitive, especially in the republics and provinces, to phenomena and tendencies of particularism and separatism. In the federation they must be aware of the dangers and tendencies of centralism and unitarism. This is particularly demanded of Communists in leadership positions.

In this context it is essential to assess the consequences of the continuation of statist relations at the federal level, particularly when it is a question of laying down the conditions for labor and business activities in organizations of associated labor and the influence of state organs on the position of individual branches of the economy and the subjects of economic activity. One must also assess the revival of the practice which opens up possibilities for again creating anonymous capital in the federation and unclear accounts between republics and provinces, which inevitably leads to intranational conflicts. From there it is the task of Communists to initiate debates in the SFRY Assembly on all these phenomena in federal organs, their causes, and measures for their removal.

It is also essential to establish the reasons why individual organs of the federation do not realize their functions, or rather their rights and responsibilities, and on this basis to seek proposals for removing these weaknesses.

Settling accounts with statism is not only a long-term historical task but also a demand of the times in which we are living. The Constitution and long-term program of economic stabilization represent in this respect the most complete program for destroying the material basis of statism. The way to end the tendencies and practice of statism does not lie in a return to the strengthening of federal centralism. The roots of the material basis of statism at all levels can only be destroyed by a real strengthening of the constitutional position of workers and the development of basic socialist self-managing production relations. This also demands the decisive elimination of all forms of technocratic monopoly of the organizations of associated labor and the banks, and its coupling with statist monopoly over the executive-administrative and political structures of sociopolitical communities. Its most powerful lever lies in the way the cadre policy is conducted.

We must thus make a radical turnabout. The key economic functions of the state must be assumed by the self-managing organized associated workers who, guided by the logic of economic interest in generating income and increasing the means of social production, will freely integrate and perform their economic activity on the unified Yugoslav market. Simultaneously, they must bear their economic and social responsibilities for the results achieved. This practice will require the return of the organs of the sociopolitical communities within the constitutional framework and will direct them toward the execution of what are at present the frequently neglected primary functions of the state in conditions of socialist self-management.

In this phase of our social development, it must be clear that the process of removing statism does not also mean terminating the historically necessary role of the state and its functions in speeding up, developing, and protecting self-managing relations and processes in society. In this respect it is essential to guarantee the conditions for the sociopolitical communities to develop not only as territorial and political communities, but also especially as self-managing communities of associated labor. The self-managing and class character as the exponent of political power are expressed in these communities, in which the assembly will be the central organ of social self-management and the highest organ of government. In order to achieve this position, it is essential to guarantee that the delegates of associated labor have the greatest influence in the decision-making within it, above all on the surplus of labor and income. All other delegate structures, workers' councils, self-managing communities of interests and the entire mechanism of self-managing decisionmaking in society must also be involved in this function.

In the ideopolitical examination of statist tendencies we must particularly bear in mind that our society as a whole is being hit by a wave of non-Marxist views on state and statehood that are outside the historical context of the class exponent of power and sovereignty. These views deny the power and decisive role of the working class in performing state functions and in making decisions on the surplus of labor in our society. These views are most often expressed in the form of technobureaucratic absolutism or anarchistic and liberalistic negation of the state. This negation proceeds from the illusion that the role of the state and state compulsion are an auxiliary and unimportant element of the political system of socialist self-management, and at the level of development achieved are not one of the essential conditions for the stability and further progress of our socialist self-managing society.

On the other hand, in a situation where self-management is stagnating, one part of social consciousness is seeking a way out by strengthening the state at any cost and outside of the constitutional framework. This demand is not and cannot be the demand of our Communist movement, which is fighting for the class character of national sovereignty and for the equal cooperation of each nation with the other nations and nationalities in the Yugoslav socialist community based on self-management, and not through the intervention of the state on a statist basis. All these viewpoints do not take into consideration the fact that the basic class question is the realization of self-management and socialist self-managing production relations, in which the ruling social position of the working class is manifest. Furthermore, the state in its classical social form and content withers away to the extent that socialist self-management develops and is realized, and vice versa; the role of the state in fact becomes stronger if self-management stagnates.

The present moment and the political situation in society demand consistency from the LC in implementing the basic guidelines established in the constitution and program documents of the LCY on the self-managing character of social relations and the removal of statism from them.

4. The causes of the present difficulties of the federation, and especially their solution, are sought too much in constitutional norms. Some of these norms, however, remain valid solutions in the system of social production, in the economic system, in economic and development policy, and in economic practice since the economic reform of 1965. These constitutional norms are some of the main causes of the one-sided realization of the essential principles of the constitutional concept of the federation. The character and content of relations in the federation are determined by the character of the real relations achieved and the degree of development of self-management in associated labor in the municipalities, republics, and provinces. That is why it is essential, above all, for the action of the workers themselves in associated labor, to construct more rapidly and freely the self-managing links which will supersede the integrative role that the state had before. They will thus overcome the lack of interrelation and the disintegration of the economy, the breakdown of the unified market, and isolationism in all other fields, which restrict ties, cooperation, and communication in Yugoslavia as a whole.

It is essential that through the involvement of the LCY and its Central Committee, a more successful and effective realization of the functions of the federation and the principle of decisionmaking on questions within its competence is guaranteed. The LCY Central Committee stresses in particular that for the realization of these tasks it is essential to organize and set in motion the political action of the widest front of working people, citizens, and all creative forces of society. Herein lies the historical responsibility of the LC, the SAWP, and other sociopolitical organizations. They must overcome the dangers of increasing isolation from their social base, of bureaucratization and isolationism in forums, of the passivity of membership, and the blocking of the influence of scientific, professional, and artistic creativity, and criticism of social reality on the practical activity and the content of social and political decisions.

The LCY is most responsible for all the social means of ridding itself of bureaucratic-dogmatic pressure and faintheartedness, and launching into action to realize the basic guidelines and values of our society. The only way to achieve this is the consistent democratization of political life, above all formalizing the constitutional role of the SWAP in the democratic involvement of all progressive and creative forces of society.

The broadest political democratization set in motion by the workers, the working people, and citizens is the internal force which can dispossess the technobureaucracy, the force of self-managing decisionmaking in associated labor and the delegate system, which is at present pushed onto the sidelines of social life. Through this orientation the LCY is assuming its specific and historical responsibility for the direction of the democratization of society, in keeping with our constitutional system.

In realizing all these tasks we should constantly bear in mind that the constitutional principles of 1974 also have the nature of a program. They are a broad and stimulating framework for the continual expansion and enrichment of relations in the federation. They are developing and being enriched in keeping with the development of socialist self-management relations. It is unrealistic to expect that in just 10 years we can completely achieve what is outlined in the constitution, independently of the degree to which the objective contradictions and difficulties accompanying our development are overcome. But this is no justification for the one-sided realization of the constitutional concept of the establishment and realization of the common interest in the federation, for the state side of these relations to be far more pronounced and the self-managing functions and processes to be suppressed. Nor is it a justification for inadequately organized ideopolitical action by the LC on the consistent realization and development of the constitutional concept of the federation.

II

5. The realization of the self-managing integration of associated labor on the principles laid down in the constitution and in the law on associated labor are of key importance for the further development and promotion of relations in the federation. This is an essential condition for removing from our socioeconomic life the tendencies which isolate associated labor within the borders of sociopolitical communities. These tendencies disintegrate income, negate its social character, and hinder the right of workers in the basic organizations of associated labor to dispose of their income and surplus labor. They also impede workers from overcoming the many current restrictions, one-sidedness, and deformations in the building of relations in the federation.

The removal of the causes of such a situation calls for the consistent implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the strategy for economic development laid down in it. This program opens up the way to a modern economy based on commodity production in conditions of social ownership and socialist self-management on the unified Yugoslav market. It also demands adequate solutions and changes in many areas of economic and social life, as well as in development and economic policies in which the old relations, forms of economic activity, and autarchic developments remain evident. This is the basis on which to strengthen and stimulate the trends of self-managing integration and the interrelation of workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor in the unified economic area, and thus create the material foundations for interrelation and cooperation in all other areas of social life including science and culture, whereby the processes of integration of the country as a whole will be opened up.

The LC considers its urgent economic and social task to be the creation of broad associations of associated labor in the unified Yugoslav economic area, in which organizations of associated labor will be linked on the basis of economic and other interests. Also of vital importance are the needs and ties of workers in the process of social production, in the implementation of common production programs, especially export oriented ones (e.g. in the field of shipbuilding and the manufacture of cars and other means of

transport, in machine building, in the production of computers, in the production of food, etc), and of the common development interests of the country and the strategy of its incorporation in the international division of labor based on income relations. The LC advocates that the building of economic mechanisms in these associations will enable the free circulation of social production, the association of labor and resources accompanied by the taking of common risks for the benefit of joint economic activity, and the determination of a common development strategy. This strategy of unified technological development and the realization of other common interests will ensure for workers in basic organizations of associated labor integrated into these broad associations of associated labor that they decide on the conditions of economic activity, the fixing of development goals in the social plan of Yugoslavia, and on their questions of social reproduction.

On these bases greater economic and social efficiency and more rational business management of resources for expanded production in conditions of commodity production and social property will be ensured. The executive organs and management organs in the municipalities, republics and provinces, and in the federation ought, with the development policy and measures and mechanisms of economic policy, to stimulate these processes. Such stimulation would help to attain great productivity and better use of capacities, greater exports, the introduction of modern technology, and thus the achievement of higher income and the strengthening of the role and the responsibility of workers in associated labor in the management of all the currents of social production. The activity of subjective forces must also be subordinated to this goal.

On the principles of the constitution and of the law on associated labor, and starting from the orientations and directions of activity in individual areas of economic infrastructure that were determined in the LC action conferences, large technical and technological systems in the railways, post and telecommunications, the electricity industry, and so forth, should be brought into action for socially rational and economically efficient functioning in the unified economic area of Yugoslavia. They cannot function as independent associations of associated labor outside of the general economic trends. In accordance with the aims and tasks of the country's development strategy, laid down in the social plan of Yugoslavia, these systems must ensure the technological unity and efficient functioning of the activities of the economic infrastructure in the whole country.

This unity cannot be realized without the unity of economic relations in these systems. This implies the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, the need for coordinating a development strategy and a development policy, and the determination of criteria for a unified price structure and a unified standard of service. Unity of relations also means the implementation of relations of equality in the generation of income in the unified Yugoslav market, the objectivizing of criteria for the determination of common income and for the evaluation of the work of the provider and beneficiary of services in the appropriate self-management community of interests. It also implies categorization according to type and standardization of labor resources, the strategy of incorporation in the international division of labor, and scientific research and elements of reciprocity. Here it must be appreciated that workers of basic and work organizations in the framework of these systems, in performing their individual activities, also satisfy certain needs of workers, working people and citizens and their self-managing organizations and the communities in a specified concrete social and economic area. They are organically linked with the economic and social structure, production, and the development of this environment.

Thus linked, workers of these organizations can renew and extend their work skills, knowledge, optimal mastering and management of work processes, and satisfy their common and general interests, which should be specifically expressed in the planning system generally as well as in these big systems. On these bases the present disintegration, territorial monopolistic isolationism, the emphasised intervention role of the state and inadequate self-managing and technological organization can and must be removed. The consistent removal of these weaknesses is a vital condition and a key question of the integration of the country as a whole on self-managing foundations and the only real response to those tendencies which, in the disintegration and isolation of the big technical and technological systems, see and seek arguments for an attack on the constitutional concept of the federation and its self-managing structure.

A joint development policy outlined in the plan must optimally express and, through self-management agreement-seeking, coordinate the demands, the interests, and the commitments of all parts of associated labor integrated in these associations. This policy is of special importance for the implementation and the functioning of these systems as unified technological entities on the uniform bases of our economic relations. The LCY believes these questions to be its task as well, because it is only through self-management foundations and joint interests that organized associated labor can surmount statist relations and techno-bureaucratic monopolies. Matters relating to extended production on group-ownership foundations, their autarchic nature and isolation within the regional, republican and provincial borders, and also the tendencies of centralizing and concentrating accumulation in these systems on state-ownership foundations can be solved only through self-management. These processes will also accelerate the economic integration of the country as a whole and make it possible for the workers in organizations of associated labor, in addition to making decisions through the delegate assemblies -- which are governed by the logic of economic necessity and realistic joint interests in production and in the policy of joint investments -- to become organized and establish links in brother associations within the framework of our country as a whole. These associations are conditioned by the production requirements and based on income foundations, and to bear for themselves the responsibility for the economic relations which they enter and for the efforts they reach when they are engaged in joint economic activity. Development tasks and plan commitments of all basic planning subjects must be laid down realistically on these principles. Their workers' councils, management organs, specialized services and sociopolitical organizations must bear particular responsibility for that. The LC believes that, within the framework of the changes and supplements to the LCY statute and in the context of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, adequate solutions must be proposed concerning this particular task that are relative to the activity by and links among the Communists in basic organizations of associated labor.

Banks must give a significant contribution to a more broadly-based pooling of labor and resources in the unified Yugoslav area and to overcoming the present territorialization of social resources. With their activity, inclusion into the planning system, and organizational methods, they will financially monitor the processes of the pooling of the labor resources and production in production-linked and reciprocally dependent entities, in which organizations of associated labor associate themselves and establish links on income principles, regardless of the territory of the sociopolitical community in which they have their headquarters.

The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy must take a more active part in intensifying these processes, especially by providing expert and other kinds of assistance to organizations of associated labor when they cooperate on major production projects and by anticipating the effect that will be produced as a result of such joint economic operations.

It must also prepare the basic elements for conclusion of self-management agreements about pooling the labor and resources, about linking organizations of associated labor, and provide the incentives for, and organizing, preparations for the joint development programs, especially when they are of essential importance for a harmonious development of the country. The entire organization of Chambers of Economy and general associations and the forms and methods of their activity must be adjusted to fit these requirements.

The self-management process of the workers in basic organizations is the initial cell of integration of associated labor and of its self-management and social integration in which the processes of planning, of division of labor and specialization, of self-management concentration of accumulation and of income-based mergers are developing. The conditions for such an organization of the totality of associated labor, in which associated labor will assume from the state the key economic functions and become a protagonist of de-statization and of self-management integration of society, will be established to the extent to which associated labor is organized on these principles and foundations by following the logic of the economic development of society as a whole and of realistic joint interests in production.

Self-management links and cooperation process must develop and spread in all the area of social work and life, in science, in the arts and under all aspects of creative endeavor, in education, in physical culture and other areas of an all-around and free activity of the people. The demand for all these aspects of communication and cooperation, and of exchange of knowledge and experience and for pooling together the creative forces of our society, is the demand of progressive social awareness and a need of the present-day development which should acquire a more organized form, support and encouragement over the entire Yugoslav area. This is an essential component part of our economic and social life, and at the same time a component part of the development of Yugoslavia as a socialist self-management community which must not be wrecked and hampered through techno-bureaucratic intervention. In the areas which are under the constitutional jurisdiction of the republics and provinces, the roads of the broadest possible cooperation, free circulation and linking of knowledge, culture and other creative activities must be cleared. The LC ideopolitical action, especially in the SAWPY framework and in the delegate system, by involving many social organizations and citizens' associations, will create a social climate and conditions for such links and cooperation. This will overcome much faster the present disintegration of scientific and educational institutions, publishing organizations, associations of artists, self-management interest communities, and other organizations and communities, which are turned almost exclusively "to their sociopolitical communities." Such an orientation is not in keeping with the nature and the needs of these activities.

6. Inconsistencies in the application of constitutional provisions about the unified Yugoslav market and the shortcomings in its functioning, and also the isolation of economic subjects and accumulation behind the borders of sociopolitical communities, can no longer be tolerated. Restrictions imposed on a free movement of social resources, on the developments of social production, work and resources and on scientific, cultural and other achievements in the unified Yugoslav area make it impossible for the strategy of development and a rational and economical division of labour based on it, jointly agreed strategy of technological development and of the strategy of inclusion in the international division of labor to be jointly established.

This is why in our economic and development policy, in keeping with the strategy of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the role of the market and the impact of its laws on the unified Yugoslav market must be updated. The relations between economic subjects in the system of social production must be based on the impact of the laws of commodity production in conditions of socialist self-management and social ownership.

The fact that basic economic factors will be placed in a position of commodity producers who will be guided by the logic of increasing their revenue and their commitments, responsibilities, and rights relative to the management of social resources will also accelerate the functioning of the unifed Yugoslav market and the processes of reciprocal links and association in it.

All the organs in the municipalities, republics and provinces, and in the federation, in keeping with the requirements implicit in the long-term stabilization program, in preparing the medium-term socioeconomic developmnent plans for 1986-1990 and the measures for their implementation, are obliged to make radical changes in the management method and in the mechanisms of economic policy and of the economic system. They must get rid of excessive red tape and voluntarism in shaping economic measures and in laying down development objectives, frustrate socialization of the poor management of social resources, and usher in the possibility for a free manifestation of economic and market laws.

In keeping with the nature of our socioeconomic and sociopolitical system, and also with the planned character of our development and present-day technological achievements, ideo-political principles and systemic solutions on the status and the role of the market must be worked out normatively and in an adequate manner. Above all, in our legal and economic system and in our economic and development policy, we must remove obstacles and outline incentives which will ensure a free movement of all the factors of production and of economic activity on the unified Yugoslav market. These factors include, for example, labor resources and objects, pooling labor and resources, functional integration, specialization and division of labor, free movement of workers, and so forth. The successful functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and the assertion of basic economic factors as commodity producers require that, on the basis of the constitution and long-term program of economic stabilization, a comprehensive system of compensations should be built and solutions applied which will secure stable financing of commodity reserves.

7. The nonexistence of a joint strategy of economic and technological development of Yugoslavia during the past period has had serious consequences on the stability and functioning of our federation. The development policy and the priority tasks in Yugoslav social plans did not express optimal and jointly acceptable solutions and economic requirements for the development of the country as a whole. Autarchic and uncontrolled tendencies, territorialization of social resources tied up in the construction of parallel and unprofitable capacities, voluntarist disregard and denial of the role of the market, its fragmentation and isolation, which is the consequence of keeping etatist relations and techno-bureaucratic monopoly when deciding about social reproduction, and the emergency of development plans on state-owned foundations and not on the basis of the interests of associated workers, have come fully to the fore. To a great extent this was contributed to by shortcomings in ideopolitical work and in the operations of the subjective forces of our society. Objective differences in the degree of development of production forces in the republics and provinces and different accumulative and reproduction ability of their associated labor also brought their influence to bear on all these difficulties.

These shortcomings must be removed through a system of planning in which workers in associated labor at all levels of its organization directly take over the responsibility for the purpose of laying down and carrying out the objectives of the jointly agreed development policy. We must make consistent efforts to implement the principle of the simultaneous preparation and adoption of the plans of self-management organizations and communities, and of sociopolitical communities and their reciprocal coordination on the principles of agreement-seeking and negotiations.

We must also lay down joint development programs of associated labor organizations in the unified economic area of the country which have production and income links, and joint plans of the organizations of associated labor associated in technologically uniform systems. This will make an essential contribution to the joint interests and objectives of development in the Yugoslav social plan, reflecting the authentic interests and needs of the workers in associated labor.

In the conditions of a unified social and economic system of socialist self-management, of the unified Yugoslav market and of self-management autonomy and responsibility of the republics and provinces, the Yugoslav social plan should emerge in a process of reciprocal links and coordination of the development policy of all planning factors. It should express coordinated interests of both the associated labor and of the republics and provinces concerning the strategic objectives and tasks of Yugoslavia's economic and social development. Proceeding from this character of the Yugoslav social plan, the activities concerning the plan's joint development interests which are of key significance for our entire community and the commitments of the organizations of associated labor, the organs of the republics and provinces and of the organs of the federation in carrying out these tasks, have to be laid down, in a democratic manner and on the basis of reciprocal coordination of the development tasks, in the plan documents of the basic subjects of economic operations and in the social plans of the republics and provinces and identified in the Yugoslav social plan. These joint commitments and tasks must be spelled out specifically and rendered capable of operation in the plan of every republic and province. On this basis the Yugoslav social plan will become a plan of joint objectives and interests both of workers linked together and associated in the system of social production both of the republics and provinces. It will be an instrument of self-management integration of associated labor on the unified Yugoslav economic territory and an essential factor of stability, cohesion and unity of Yugoslavia, and not a factor of confrontation and divisions. This will also strengthen the responsibility of the republics and provinces for the development of the country as a whole.

The LC will work for a consistent implementation of the adopted Yugoslav social plan on the basis. It will resolutely resist attempts to reduce the Yugoslav social plan to a formality, to have it built on an autarchic and state-centralistic basis, and the establishment of hierarchical relations between it and the plans of the basic planning subjects and the social plans of the republics and provinces.

If the implementation of the priority tasks and development objectives in the Yugoslav social plan calls for higher investment outlay and self-management concentration of social resources, an assessment will have to be made jointly at the Yugoslav level as to which investments, and in which part of the country, can produce optimum effects. In order to create the greatest possible interest in associating the resources for the construction of such projects, all the information concerning such programs, where association of the labor and resources is expected, will have to be made accessible by publicly announcing the intentions concerning the investment conditions throughout the economic area of the country. In this respect a particularly significant role should be played by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and Federal Institute of Social Planning.

It is the task of the Communists to intensify plan activities on the preparation and adoption of the plan documents at all levels of self-management and social organization. These range from the basic organizations of associated labor, parts of associated labor integrated on self-management lines, the big systems, and up to the municipalities, republics and provinces, and the federation.

This is one of the key tasks on whose implementation depends the ensurance of harmonious material conditions in social production, the restructuring of the economy and its economically successful inclusion in the international division of labor, coordinated scientific and technological development, and implementation of other strategic orientations from the long-term program of economic stabilization. The successful overcoming of the economic crisis in our country crucially depends on this. This is a condition whereby an accord should be reached as soon as possible in the republican and provincial assemblies and in the Yugoslav Assembly on joint development objectives and tasks of our country, and the commitments of the republics and the provinces, of the organs of the Federation and of other planning subjects in their implementation spelled out. To bring this about the Yugoslav social plan must lay down both the guidelines and the framework for the adoption of economic policy measures, as well as of the rights and duties which the organs of the federation, and indeed the organs in their republics and the provinces, have with regard to this.

8. To bring about a faster development of production forces in the economically under developed republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo remains a joint interest and a priority task of the whole country. This is a class issue and an essential element of equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities and of their republics and autonomous provinces. Without the solidarity and joint efforts of our social community further afield, at the present stage of the development of production forces and of the material position of associated labor of these republics and of the Province of Kosovo, the consequences of underdevelopment cannot yet be successfully overcome despite their efforts to do so.

Reliance on our own resources must be the basic path for implementing the policy of further development of the economically underdeveloped republics and of the fastest possible development of Kosovo. Our task is that through joint efforts and solidarity of our entire Yugoslav community, the inadequately developed republics and the Province of Kosovo should be equipped as soon as possible to enable them to carry out the responsibility for their faster development and contribute to the development of our community as a whole. This can be achieved most efficiently through self-management association and by pooling labor and resources on the principles of the joint revenue of work organizations in nondeveloped areas with associated labor organizations throughout the country. This policy is the basis for a modern export production, for a more economical use of resources and already existing potentials, for a more efficient organization of labor and application of modern technology. Associating the resources must be made economically more attractive through incentive measures.

During the planning process we must ensure that the organs of the federation and the organs of the republics and provinces, when laying down the joint development strategy, the strategy of technological development, and the strategy of inclusion in the international division of labor, should pay special attention to encouraging the development of those parts of the country which are lagging behind most in their economic development. In this context the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, whose development during the upcoming period must be encouraged most intensively, must get special treatment.

In order to pool faster the labor and resources upon income foundations, and in the joint interest of organizations of associated labor in all the republics and autonomous provinces, the federal fund that provides credits for the faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and provinces, must be increasingly transformed. At the same time the fund must aid in the implementation of the decisive role of the workers in organizations of associated labor, by specifying the intention of the resources being associated in the fund and its efficient use, with simultaneous responsibility and business risk.

The work on adopting a decision on objective criteria and the degree of development indicators must be stepped up. These criteria will make it possible to perceive realistically the possibilities and the requirements of the further development of all the republics and provinces. Parallel with this, work has to be accelerated on formulating the system and the policy of encouraging a faster development of the under developed republics and of the Province of Kosovo, and determining the size of the resources required for these objectives during the ensuing medium-term period. When laying down objective criteria for the system, of the policy, and of the size of the resources, the Communists must proceed from the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on ideo-political questions in the formulation of the system and of the policy encouraging faster development of the economically underdeveloped socialist republics and social autonomous provinces.

9. The financing of the federation functions (the size and the intention of the resources) must be coordinated with the development of objectives laid down in the Yugoslav social plan must make sure that the system of financing the federation shares the destinies of all forms of expenditure. It should become adjusted to the realistically acquired revenue of the economy, to the economic strength of the factors of our economy and to the economic possibilities of our society as a whole. The rights and obligations of all the users of the budget must be adjusted to this demand as well, bearing in mind here the specific characteristic of all-people's defense and especially the requirements for stable financing of the Yugoslav People's Army from the federal budget. Mechanisms must be built into the system of financing which will prevent anticipated financing of expenditure and which on the basis of agreed criteria will frustrate an excessive inflation impact on the formation of the budget resources.

III

10. Successful implementation and further development of constitutional relations calls for more efficient implementation and ensuring of joint interests in the federation. A condition of this is that all factors and all forms of the implementation of these interests, ranging from the federal organs and organs of the socialist republics and provinces, of municipalities and other socio-political communities, organizations, organizations of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities, up to associated citizens and their direct activity, should assert themselves in keeping with their rights and responsibilities. In this respect it is particularly important to develop direct cooperation and negotiations between the republics and provinces on joint issues which are of interest to two or more republics and provinces. This cooperation must be developed not only through links between the assemblies and executive, management and other organs of power, but primarily through free and direct self-management links among organizations of associated labor and other organizations and communities, and through a free and comprehensive activity of the working people and citizens. This will to a great extent help overcome the now prominent tendencies of joint interest in the federation being implemented predominantly, and often solely, through federal organs either with the participation and responsibility of the organs of the republics and provinces operating on an equal footing, or on the basis of their decisions and agreement. The wealth of the pluralism of the forms and relations in which joint interests should be fulfilled are thus reduced only to activity, cooperation, and even conflicts involving state organs.

All our working people, citizens, and nations and nationalities can only achieve their sovereign rights through a full and consistent implementation of their constitutional position and the rights and responsibilities of the federation, the republics and autonomous provinces.

This means that the republics and provinces should have the same attitude towards carrying out the duties of the Federation as they have towards those duties for which, in the interest of living together in the deverative community, they jointly bear full responsibility. Otherwise, they can realize neither their constitutional position nor integrity as a whole. At the same time, no republic or autonomous province can realize responsibility for its own development without realizing its part of responsibility for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole, because the development and sovereignty of each constitutional part can be ensured only through the solidarity and reciprocity of all the parts of Yugoslavia. In order to establish the common policy, individual interests of the republics and provinces must serve the purpose of realizing the basic goals of the development of the system of socialist self-management and social development in general; they cannot be manifested outside the total economic capacities of society. Experience shows that none of our nations and nationalities can resolve all the issues regarding social and economic development within the framework of their own republic or province, but also that the general interests and goals of society cannot hamper the realization of individual interests.

It is the duty of the LC to oppose those views which hold that the republics and provinces are only responsible for their own development, and the realization of common interests is the duty and responsibility of the organs of the federation alone. We must fully insist on the principle whereby common interests are realized through federal organs only when this is established by the SFRY Constitution, while all other interests within the competence of the organs of socio-political communities are realized through their direct cooperation and agreement. For this reason we must also insist that the organs of some socio-political communities strictly adhere to constitutional regulations and do what they are obliged to do according to the constitution; and not have some organs not even do what they have to do, while others do more than they should do.

In the interest of the life we share together in the country and on the unified economic territory, and while fully respecting and understanding all specific needs and conditions of individual republics and provinces, some issues within their competence should be regulated by uniform norms and principles; in other words, joint solutions must be found. These are issues concerning scientific research, education, culture, information, health, social security, and so forth. In this context it is of special importance to promote speedier and more comprehensive cooperation between scientific, cultural, educational and other institutions, academies of sciences, and others throughout Yugoslavia. This cooperation must tackle problems in specific spheres and carry out research on principal all-Yugoslav projects and the ones of fundamental importance for the development of science and society as a whole. The dimensions and the origin of this shared life should represent the objective interests of the republics and provinces. At the same time, they should be the result of the efforts and activity of the subjective forces of society aimed at developing unity and fellowship in Yugoslavia as a whole.

Sociopolitical organizations, as an important factor of the integration of Yugoslav society, will contribute the most to efforts to establish and realize joint interests if each one of them, within the scope of its role, contributes to and consolidates the awareness of the working class and other working people, nations, and nationalities about the existence of those relevant elements and circumstances in life which are in their joint interest and thus in the interest of our federative community. These elements include the development and stability of the socialist development of the country, its freedom, independence, national equality, and so forth.

This is the prerequisite for a radical break from the present practice which allowed these organizations, including the LC, often to be behind the interests of individual republics and provinces by their activity and stands, not paying enough attention to the interests of others and the interests of the community as a whole.

To this end it is essential to organize constant activity in the organs of socio-political organization in the federation concerning the issues of mutual interest that are tackled in the SFRY Assembly and by the delegates' mechanism of the federation. Various interests and views must be clarified ideo-politically, above all in socio-political organizations and by a democratic public debate, with the participation of the entire membership. The LC Central Committee draws particular attention to the debates of this kind within the SAWPY, as well as to the coordinating role of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which so far has not been prominent enough. Ideo-political debates in the federation, with the full and responsible participation of LC representatives and organs of other sociopolitical organizations, must concentrate on both concrete issues of socioeconomic, social, cultural and political life, and global strategic orientations of society. This is the way to achieve a more responsible involvement in tackling all issues through delegate organs and bodies and give a more resolute contribution to the ideo-political clarification of controversial questions regarding the coordination and building of joint interests.

In order to achieve this, it is imperative to mobilize and join together all those organizations in the SAWPY Federal Conference which represent the widest political front of subjective forces: expert, scientific and artistic associations and organizations, numerous social youth organizations, citizens' associations, and so forth. The Federal Conference and its forms of activity should become a center for uniting all these creative forces according to their free interest and need. From there, they should influence the policies and decisions of all the organs not only of the federation, but also of the republics and provinces and other sociopolitical communities that are the unavoidable factor in debates, rather than see the potential of numerous intellectuals become numbed, divided and exhausted by criticism and dissatisfaction which is not constructive.

11. The LCY Central Committee stresses that the development and promotion of relations in the SR of Serbia is of great importance for the unity of the LCY and the stability of the country. It emphasizes that particular responsibility lies on the Serbian LC and the LC's of the autonomous provinces and their leaderships. The ideo-political assessment of the situation and positions on topical issues concerning the realization of relations on which unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia are based are contained in the LCY Central Committee Presidium positions adopted at the 13th session, held on 29 July 1985. The LCY Central Committee draws attention to the ideo-political importance of these positions, adopts them as the component part of its positions on the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation, and stresses the indispensable need for intensive activity aimed at consistent and reponsible analysis and implementation of these positions in the LC's of Serbia, Vojvodina, and Kosovo, as well as in the LCY.

12. The successful realization of the constitutional concept of the federation presupposes the consistent realization in practice of goals and tasks set by the political platform on the LCY action for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and fellowship in Kosovo. In order to stabilize the political situation in Kosovo it is essential, despite the results achieved, to organize a broad action aimed at eliminating the causes which stir up Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the consequences of counterrevolutionary activity in the province; and at suppressing the bastion of Albanian nationalism and the hostile activity of irredentists.

Opposing the phenomena of anti-Albanian mood and any other revanchist activity against the Albanians is also a component part of this activity. This is the joint task of all socialist self-managing forces in our country, particularly in Kosovo and Serbia. The realization of this task demands the expansion of the action front of Communists, working class, and all socialist self-managing forces in the republics and provinces and the organs and organizations of the federation.

To this end, it is particularly important to create conditions for resolving burning economic and other problems in Kosovo by the maximum mobilization of all the creative forces in the province, in order to make a better use of the existing means of production, change the unfavorable economic structure, and ensure a more dynamic socioeconomic development of the province. It is particularly important to create conditions, through joint measures and the solidarity of the entire community, for an even speedier economic and social development of Kosovo and for its even greater integrating and linking up by means of pooling labor and resources with the economy of Serbia and whole of Yugoslavia. This will be the strongest barrier against irrational and failed investments and voluntarism in economic policy, as well as an impetus for the consolidation of unity and equality of all our nations and nationalities and a strong material base in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The LCY Central Committee lays particular stress on the topicality of the political platform on the need for a resolute struggle against the aspirations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists toward the "ethnically pure Kosovo." It is the duty of Communists from Kosovo, particularly the ones of Albanian nationality, to carry out an even more resolute activity aimed at creating full economic and political conditions for halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure and at creating favorable conditions for the return of those who emigrated. The decisive action in this respect is all the more important, because this situation is increasingly becoming one of the central problems of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, as a whole. It is objectively calling into question many of our fundamental values, principles, and orientations on which we base intranational relations and the constitutional concept of relations in the federation and the SR of Serbia: the brotherhood, unity, and equality of all nations and nationalities; and the right of every nation to live freely in any part of our country.

The consolidation of the atmosphere of trust, complete security, full national equality for all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, integration and cooperation of the Albanian nationality with all our nations and nationalities and vice versa, in all the spheres of social life, especially culture, education, art etc, is the main prerequisite not only for the stabilization of the situation in this province and a more effective realization of unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia, but also for a more harmonious functioning of the federation as a whole. The Albanians carry the greatest responsibility for intranational relations in Kosovo, as part of the uniform action of Communists and all socialist forces of Yugoslavia, exactly as the greatest responsibility for the equality of Albanians and other nations and nationalities in Serbia is carried by the Serbian nation and, with regard to Yugoslavia as a whole, by all the nations and nationalities.

13. In order more efficiently to implement the constitutional concept of the federation, the organs and organizations of the Federation must display greater efficiency, independence, and responsibility. This is the precondition for removing to a far greater extent the many shortcomings and difficulties perceived in the functioning of our federation, for resolving many accumulated problems, and for more efficiently adopting decisions at all levels of its organization.

Political work in the organs and organizations of the federation requires an organization which is adequate to the seriousness of the present social situation, to the complexity of the tasks on the further guidance of the trends of the revolution, and to the demands for a more efficient way to run the country. Especially required is fuller responsibility for the fulfilment of constitutional tasks, particularly greater coordination and division of work between all organs. The SFRY Assembly, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, other sociopolitical organizations in the Federation, and the Federal Executive Council all have a most significant role to play, and a commitment and responsibility in resolving and guiding social relations in the federation. To a far greater extent than hitherto, the development of the self-management character of the relations in the federation requires the organs and organizations in the federation to adapt their activity, organization and system, as well as the method of work, to the way joint interests in the federation are fulfilled and ensured.

The decisions and the conclusions of the organs and organizations in the Federation can be based and adopted on objective analyses and on scientifically based studies and information. This will to a considerable extent prevent the now very conspicuous voluntarism and improvisation in the adoption of a number of decisions. This is why a modern information analysis center must be formed and established as soon as possible; all currently autonomous and independent systems and services must be integrated into it functionally. In so doing, a mutually linked uniform information-analytical system for the country as a whole must be set up.

14. The constitutional character of the relations in the federation lays down the role, the composition, and the organization of the SFRY Assembly and of other federal organs. On this basis, many deformations in their work have to be eliminated. The LC can neither accept nor support any proposed changes which do not proceed from the need to express the unity of class and national interests in the structure of these organs and in the content of their work. It is precisely this Marxist way of resolving the relations between the class and the nation which makes possible the constitution of our Federation and the relations within it in a way which does not admit any form of inbuilt majority among the subjects of our multinational community.

In this context one proceeds from the assumption that these institutions cannot ensure the implementation of the class interest if the organs of the republics and provinces, and of the municipalities and other sociopolitical communities are not in the same function. These are all organs of social self-management and political power whose protagonist is the working class as a ruling class in both our nation and nationality. The discussions about proposals which do not proceed from this basis divert our attention and demobilize our action from the basic direction of implementing the socio-economic and political conditions for the full constitutional affirmation of the role of the organs of the federation, which will best show by deeds what is good and what has to be changed.

This is why the practice and the activity of the SFRY Assembly, of both its houses and of the organs responsible to it, must be developed consistently in keeping with the functions of the organ of social self-management laid down by the Constitution and the highest organ of power within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation. To make sure the SFRY Assembly is really to become a central self-management and political institution and a working body of our entire society, its constitutional role must be consistently developed as the place in which general problems of our society; the situation in individual areas of associated labor, in big technological systems, and in economic groupings; and the situation and the problems in individual republics and provinces are perceived and discussed.

They must be discussed not only on the basis of the assessments and proposals of the Federal Executive Council but also as a result of initiatives of SAWP, the trade unions of the Chamber of Economy and of other organizations, and organs in the federation, republics and provinces, and so forth. The basic condition for this is that the overall delegate assembly system should be strengthened, that the conditions should be established to ensure firmer and more direct links among the delegations, and that in this way a greater flow of initiatives and proposals and stands from the delegate base and especially from the labor-associated groups organized along self-management lines is made possible on matters concerning the decisions to be taken on the key issues of our social development.

In this way we will ensure that the interests of the working class, working people, and citizens from all spheres of society become dominant factors in all phases of building and establishing the policy and passing the acts. This will, to a far greater extent than so far, reaffirm the self-managing character and role of the SFRY Assembly in which the synthesis of self-managing interests is carried out and decisions made of vital importance for the whole country; and in which the interests of republics and provinces are not clashing.

The weaknesses spotted in the work of the SFRY Assembly cannot be overcome, nor can the necessary changes be realized, unless the LC develops its activity as the internal mobilizing force of the entire complex delegate process of decision-making. Proceeding from the activity in basic self-managing organizations and communities, municipalities, and republic and autonomous provinces, the interests of associated workers and working people belonging to all our nations and nationalities, as well as their equality and responsibility for joint interests and life shared with each other are fully expressed in the SFRY Assembly Chambers. This is all the more important because some of the assumptions connected with self-managing production relations have not been realized, and because not enough subjective efforts have been made to ensure the functioning of the delegate system as the integral system of decision-making at all levels of the organization of society. In this way, the authentic interests and needs of the working class, working people, and citizens and their self-managing organizations and communities cannot be fully expressed, nor can they make their way toward the places where decisions concerning joint interests are made.

The process of agreement-seeking and decision-making between the republics and provinces has to a great extent been reduced to the coordination of positions, to making them conditional on one another, and even to the clashing of positions among the narrow circles of their executive, political, and administrative organs. The existing relationship between forces was often a decisive factor, rather than the authentic interests of workers and working people voiced in the assemblies of socialist republics and autonomous provinces. For this reason it is the duty of the LC, proceeding from the guidelines of activity established within the framework of the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, to secure the realization of the constitutional principles whereby the agreement-seeking and decision-making of the assemblies of the republics and provinces in this chamber must be the result and expression of the self-managing delegate process and the coordination of stands and interests of workers in associated labor and all working people with regard to specific social tasks. The democratic character of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces depends on the attitude of the Assembly of the Republic or the autonomous province. Delegations of republican or provincial assemblies have been the responsibility, in all phases of policy-building and coordinating and decision-making in the SFRY Assembly, to objectively perceive and accept various interests, needs and capacities of republics and provinces, and the interests and needs of the country as a whole, and on the basis of this to establish the positions which would make possible the forming of joint interests concerning the key issues of social development.

In this way conditions will be created for a more effective coordination and for the joint taking over of responsibility from the republics and provinces, rather than making the decisions conditional on one another and insisting only on one's own interests.

In the work of the Federal Chamber we must develop those original characteristics which, with regard to the delegate structure for decision-making about joint interests, would enable this chamber to voice the positions and interests of the entire self-managing structure of society, above all the interests of associated workers. The consistent realization of this concept of the Federal Chamber requires closely woven continuity, reciprocal influence, and the responsibility of this chamber's delegates towards their delegate grass roots. Subjective forces, particularly the Socialist Alliance and the Federation of Trade Unions, must accept the entire responsibility for organizing delegates' grass roots and continuous contacts among delegates which would secure more solid relations between the delegates of this chamber and their delegate grass roots; and they must politically organize and orient this activity. To this aim all forms of linking up must be used -- particularly the delegate conference, according to functional, production, and territorial principles and at all levels of the organization of society and associated labor, following their real interests. The way the election of delegates is conducted and the further perfecting of the electoral system must also be subordinated to this aim. It is essential to increase the number of delegates from associated labor in the Federal Chamber to two thirds, at least half of whom are from material production. There should also be a more proportionate representation of delegates from all the chambers of republican and provincial assemblies in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, with the only difference of having more delegates in the chamber from associated labor. This will open up prospects for the delegates in both chambers, when carrying out their delegate functions, to proceed directly from the intereests of workers in associated labor, in order that these interests become decisive factors in establishing the policy and passing the decisions.

The consistent realization of joint interests in the Federation and a more effective agreement-seeking of the republican and provincial assemblies in the SFRY Assembly require that the Federal Executive Council be more independent in carrying out its duties and that it voice its own views and stands on specific issues in time, disregarding the concrete interests of individual republics and provinces and the partial interests of some parts of associated labor. It is indispensable that the Federal Executive Council and especially the federal organs of administration carry out a further democratization and open up toward the entire social structure, particularly toward the creative and scientific potential of the country; adapt its activity and work to the conditions of and relations in the delegate system; and apply a method of work whereby proposals they submit to the SFRY Assembly are based on their assessment of the situation, position, and needs of society as a whole and above all of associated labor.

Federal social councils are of particular importance for the involvement of all creative forces of society, especially science, in the work of federal organs. This requires that those who participate in their work develop their practice and the method of work. This will contribute to more effective and timely explanation, agreement-seeking, and decision-making in matters of joint interests in the Assembly and other organs of the Federation. Social councils in administrative organs must also serve this purpose, for they are an important factor in the socialization of administrative work and in democratic social control, a form of cooperation and democratic consultation, not only in the Federation but also in the republics, provinces, and municipalities.

In order to realize the constitutional role of the SFRY Presidency in consolidating the political stability and cohesion of society and in its unhindered development on the basis of social ownership and socialist self-management, of coordination and realization of joint interests in the federation, and of decision-making on issues concerning the socioeconomic and political system and development and those which are of crucial importance for the country as a whole, it is essential to develop cooperation and encourage initiatives between the SFRY Presidency on one side and the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the presidencies of republics and provinces and socio-political organizations on the other, within the framework of their constitutional role. These are the foundations on which the SFRY Presidency can and must continue to carry out, in keeping with the Constitution, the successful orientation and coordination of all the key factors of state power, especially in the sphere of international relations, state security, and all-people's defense.

In further efforts toward a comprehensive affirmation of our nations and nationalities, as well as for a consistent implementation of their equality, it is of particular significance to reach agreements and understanding among the assemblies of the republics and autonomous provinces as their organs of social self-management and the highest organs of authority for fulfilling the constitutionally established common interests in the federation. This way has proved to be an indispensable factor for further strengthening cohesion and stability of our community and for carrying out integrating functions in our community and in our political system. However, it is necessary to eliminate the causes of what has recently become a long process of reaching agreements and understanding between the delegations of the assemblies of the republics and provinces in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly and to create conditions for reaching solutions jointly. In this, it is the responsibility of the assemblies of the republics and provinces to base their stands in the process of synchronizing views on the interests and needs of the entire delegate structure of a republic or a province, and to take into consideration interests and needs of others as well as interests and needs of the whole country, considering at the same time material possibilities and the social foundation of the solutions which are being proposed. The objective of such solutions is to guarantee further material and social development, particularly that of production relations on the bases of social property and the position of workers in the organizations of associated labor, as well as on the equality of nations and nationalities in disposing of the income and labor surplus. The Federal Executive Council, as a proposer of the measures of the development and economic policy and measures for the development and expansion of the sociopolitical system, must also take into account these essential questions. This sort of activity will help put an end to the practice of persistently insisting on one's own interests and attitudes without considering either the positions or the interests of others, the development of Yugoslavia as a whole, or present material possibilities of society -- a practice which often blocks the adoption of decisions of common interest. It is also important to overcome the practice of executive and political structures of the republics and provinces, and particularly of the LC organs, of illegally influencing the formation of views which are often contradictory to attitudes and conclusions unanimously adopted in the LCY organs. All this has negative influence on the behavior and responsibility of delegations, makes the adoption of jointly reached stands difficult, and leads to a conviction that our system is inefficient and that a way out should be sought in returning to centralism and unitarism.

Therefore, the most important task is the need for sociopolitical organizations, and the League of Communists in particular, to be actively included in the entire process of reaching agreements.

They must constantly follow problems which arise in this process and that, as the need arises and in accordance with their constitutional role, they propose and undertake necessary activities so that views on questions of common interests can be harmonized as quickly as possible. It is a lasting obligation of the League of Communists to create political conditions for the effectiveness of this way of decisionmaking and to consistently take into account and creatively apply the constitutional principle of decisionmaking on the basis of unanimity (consensus) on the questions established by the SFRY Constitution. Such a way of decisionmaking is a guarantee of the equality of nations and nationalities and results from the character of our federation. In the best way it expresses the essence of overall relations we are developing in our socialist self-managing society. But it is also necessary to put an end to tendencies of decisionmaking through consensus, which do not respect the constitutionally established framework of the federation, particularly in the areas of reaching agreements on implementing particular laws and the policy established in the SFRY Assembly, as well as in the work of particular commissions and committees under the auspices of the Federal Executive Council.

The LCY will consistently support the adoption of temporary measures when it is necessary to do so, in order to prevent disturbances in the market or, if due to a situation in which problems were not being solved, considerable harm could be done to the entire social community and in other constitutionally established cases.

The character of these measures demands the activity of all subjective forces in order to harmonize positions and establish common interests in the envisaged period. Before, and particularly after adopting temporary measures, it is necessary to make efforts toward finding the most comprehensive solution for the question on which consensus has not been reached. The most responsible duty in this belongs to the Federal Executive Council, which according to the SFRY Constitution proposes the adoption of temporary measures, though this does not exclude the initiative of others, primarily the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium.

16. It is the task of the League of Communists to devote more attention to the implementation of the established policy on which agreement has been reached by all concerned, federal laws, decisions and other acts. The lack of discipline and responsibility of organs and individuals which are obligated to implement laws and other acts has reached worrying proportions, which has very unfavorable consequences for the position of individuals, for the implementation of rights and responsibilities of all our nations and nationalities, as well as for the overall development and stability of our community.

Therefore it is the task of the leadership of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces to struggle in their own milieus for a consistent implementation of the jointly agreed upon and established policy, federal laws and regulations; they must not allow these laws to be implemented only in those parts which suit their narrow partial or temporary interests. No republican or provincial organs have the right to decide what they find acceptable and what not, after a jointly established policy or law has been adopted. Obligations must be respected and implemented. To a large extent, the unity of the country and a more harmonious and effective functioning of the federation depend on this, since not implementing laws and other acts in a particular republic or province immediately threatens the interests, equal rights, and position of other republics and provinces and thereby brings about elements of political crisis in the relations of the federation.

Republican and provincial organs are responsible for the implementation of the agreed policy and federal regulations; they should treat them as their own acts since they also represent their own policy and their own laws in which the bases of shared life in a community are established and developed.

Solutions and practice which refer to the implementation of federal laws, other regulations, and general acts should be bettered in order to strengthen the responsibility of both republican and provincial organs and federal organs and ensure their more effective role in this area. In cases of not implementing and not executing agreed policy and federal regulations, the Federal Executive Council is duty-bound to inform the SFRY Assembly about this. The SFRY Assembly, in accordance with its constitutional functions and responsibilities as an organ of self-management and the highest organ of authority, should undertake appropriate measures and question the responsibility of those organs which did not implement the decisions. With this aim in view, work in the Federal Chamber and in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should be organized in a way which would allow effective and continuous monitoring of the state of affairs in implementing laws and policy in particular fields of social life, and propose necessary measures in the case of established obligations not being implemented.

Delegates and delegations must take a more active part in implementing agreed policy, laws, and self-managing acts. Delegates in workers' councils and other self-managing organs, as well as in delegate assemblies must, in accordance with their position and function, bear their share of responsibility and be proponents of activities on implementing decisions in their self-managing communities, municipalities, republics, and provinces. It is an inseparable part of the responsibility of delegates and delegations to struggle in their own delegate basis for the implementation of the agreed policy, agreements, and settlements, explaining the interests and needs of self-managing organizations and communities which had to be taken into account during the harmonization of views and endorsement of solutions. Delegates of the republican and provincial assemblies in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and delegates in the Federal Chamber should develop a permanent practice of informing each other about the implementation of jointly adopted acts and documents in each republic and province. They should jointly establish positions on measures which should be undertaken in this respect, and be aware of the fact that not implementing such jointly reached decisions in a certain part threatens interests and rights of others as well as the stability of the community as a whole. This is the way toward the affirmation of the SFRY Assembly as a delegate organ of political control; a way of establishing the unity of legal and executive authority in it; a way of ensuring the substance and authority of reaching agreements and understanding, overcoming tendencies of bureaucratization of delegates and other organs and bodies, overstated normativism and delays in solving social problems through the dynamics of social life and development.

If this delegates' role is to be realized it is necessary to develop an appropriate degree of responsibility, cooperation and support of sociopolitical organizations, and particularly of the Socialist Alliance. If so, then activity and responsibility for implementing democratically adopted decisions is ensured in basic and other organizations and communities, delegate conferences, and councils in assemblies.

In order to free the Federal Executive Council from obligations to monitor the implementation of policy and federal regulations single-handedly, and thereby create conditions enabling the Federal Executive Council to devote more attention to preparations of acts and activities with the aim of implementing adopted decisions, regulations and plans in the SFRY Assembly, it is necessary to ensure that federal administrative organs control to a much greater extent the implementation of jointly established policy; and that for this, they are directly responsible to the SFRY Assembly.

17. The functions of the federation can be realized effectively and efficiently if the republics and provinces, starting from established concepts and principles of cadre policy, delegate and put forward the best cadres for work in federal organs and organizations.

Their responsibility is to put forward capable, ideologically sound and thorough work-proved individuals who are familiar with and understand the country's problems in their entirety. They must be ready to fight with no compromise for the implementation of the Constitution and the policy of the League of Communists, the unified interests of the working class, all nations and nationalities, and the interests of the Yugoslav community as a whole. Considering the very responsible political and executive function of the Federal Executive Council, particularly in the present conditions of struggle for overcoming economic crisis and the need for this body to act fully as a homogenous team, it is necessary that the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly assess to what extent the organization, structure, and number of members of the Federal Executive Council enable it to effectively implement its functions. In this respect it is necessary to affirm to a much greater extent the position of the mandator and create conditions that the mandator together with aids should completely fulfil the demands of the time and the complex situation in which Yugoslav society finds itself. The Federal Executive Council must bear full responsibility for the concept and implementation of the entire policy of measures which it proposes; these measures must fully convey and unanimously realize the country's economic and social situation, as well as aspects of both internal and foreign policy and all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It is necessary to put an end to the so far very prominent tendency of negative selection of cadres and putting forward for leading positions people who in their work have showed no guarantee for proving successful in entrusted posts. For leading positions in the diplomatic service, which represents the country as a whole and its interests abroad, candidates who are elected should, besides other conditions, also satisfy the condition of being familiar, through their work in the organs and organizations of the federation or similar posts, with Yugoslavia in its full complexity and specific features. They must show that they have proved themselves in their work.

We must be more daring and entrust responsible functions in the organs and organizations of the federation to young cadres and women, because a large number of people belonging to the war generation will be leaving the leading positions in the coming years. The LCY Central Committee lays particular stress on the need to elect and delegate those cadres which will be chosen for their knowledge, results so far achieved at work, and ability tested in practice. They should be given posts in the organs of the Federation of the forthcoming elections of delegates. In this way efforts to consistently abide by the Constitution and the principle established by the law whereby cadres from the republics and provinces will be proportionally represented in the organs and organizations of the federation will gain their real social meaning; as well as opposing the practice of spreading this principle and formalism in observing the order of the republics and provinces concerning the carrying out of specific duties in these organs.

The election of people for the work in the federal organs is not the absolute right of a republic or province, but the joint interest and responsibility of all of them. The right to propose candidates for the functions in the federation does not imply their automatic election. It is also necessary for other republics and provinces to create relations of mutual trust and introduce mechanisms to test candidates prior to election. Such an attitude to cadre policy will make possible the proposing and election of those cadres which are respected in all our environments, republics, and provinces.

This will also contribute to the more consistent application of the constitutional principle, whereby members of the Federal Executive Council and officials in federal organs and organizations are responsible for their work to the SFRY Assembly and organs in which they work.

In this way leading cadres in the organs in which they are employed will pay more attention to the interests of the federation as a whole and of the organs in which they carry out their duties.

Without the active role and unity of views and actions in the LC, and particularly the LCY Central Committee as the highest and most responsible organ of Yugoslav Communists, there can be no successful realization of the concept of the Federation, as established by the Constitution. The realization and development of the political system as a whole and relations within the federation cannot be the result of haphazard and spontaneous relations among social forces.

The LCY Central Committee must manifest itself by its activity, as the factor of uniting and orienting the activities of the LCY toward the most vital elements of a struggle for socialist self-management. It must, much more than so far, take well-timed actions aimed at creating uniform political attitudes which will direct the activity of central and provincial committees and the LC in general toward resolving the issues of the development of the Yugoslav community. By analyzing the most important topical issues and problems of implementing the development of relations in the federation, and by establishing uniform political attitudes on the above, the LCY Central Committee will encourage initiatives and establish necessary ideopolitical foundations for their resolution in the LC organs and organizations.

The LCY cannot be a passive observer of the development and orientation of relations in our socialist self-managing society. It must make a more decisive turn toward consistent implementation of its constitutional role, by adapting the contents and method of its work to the essence and needs of the functioning of the delegate system and to greater influence among the people in order to mobilize them for a social action and encourage and support them in their creative initiatives. A fundamental prerequisite lies in the fact that other sociopolitical organizations should change in quality and develop their activities and also be the center of the democratic mobilization of working people and citizens in the effort to realize socialist prospects of society and strengthen self-managing relations in our federation.

The LCY Central Committee has a special duty: to react in a timely and resolute manner to any differences in views concerning relations in the Federation and to any deviation from the program and policy set by the LCY in any part of the LCY. The LCY Central Committee must also proceed from the principle whereby the responsibility for the realization of the LCY policy, before the LCY members in general and the LC membership in republics and provinces, is borne both by the LCY Central Committee and by the central and provincial committees of republics and provinces and the committee of the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army.

LC leaderships are obliged to develop those mutual relations, contents and methods which will ensure their greater responsibility for the realization of uniformly established positions and conclusions and which will enable the LCY Central Committee to realize its role as the highest LCY organ and develop and act as the exponent of ideopolitical unity. In this way the LC's of the republics and provinces, while respecting the principle of democratic centralism and consolidating democratic relations in the LC, will responsibly participate in the creation and implementation of the uniform policy of Yugoslav Communists. Such an activity of the LCY Central Committee should be introduced as a regular practice, thus improving not only the revolutionary readiness and efficiency of the LCY in carrying out all tasks, but also eliminating to a great extent the phenomena of disunity and failure to realize the positions and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

It is the responsibility of the LCY Central Committee to react to any deviation from LC policy and to oppose demands which try to call into question the fundamental orientations on which the federative system of our community and constitutional principles on the equality of the nations and nationalities and the position and role of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces are built. This will contribute to efforts to overcome difficulties more speedily, suppress unacceptable stands on the interpretation of the foundations in which the relations in the SFRY are based, and oppose attempts to revise these foundations.

The activity of members and delegates of the Central Committee and its Presidium in the organs and organizations of the Federation -- particularly in the Socialist Alliance, SFRY Assembly, and federal social chamber -- is of particular significance for a consistent implementation of shared interests in the Federation. So far practice has shown that not all possibilities and needs for activity have been used. Nor has the LC influence in these organs and organizations been adequate or sufficient, which gives scope for activity contrary to these institutions, but under their aegis.

It is very significant that in the process of coordinating republican and provincial interests the LCY, with its active approach and advancement of positive and constitutionally based alternatives, opposes various pragmatic pressures which often lead to deformations and compromises. The LCY -- and the LCY Central Committee in particular -- should, starting from its historical role and responsibility for the development of self-managing society and constitutional position, take the initiative in tackling certain difficulties in the process of decisionmaking and harmonization of republican and provincial interests, adopt clear and concrete stands on these questions, and, through active involvement of its members in the SFRY Assembly at all stages of harmonization, become engaged in tackling these problems according to the basic strategic attitudes of the LCY and the long-term interests of the development of the entire Yugoslav society.

The work and activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as methods and ways of its work, should be adapted to the affirmation of such a role of the LCY Central Committee. The LCY Central Committee Presidium, as a political and executive organ of the Central Committee, should become by far more mobile and responsible in initiating the solving of key ideopolitical questions of implementing relations in the Federation and adopting unanimous attitudes on these questions, and thereby contribute to more fruitful, effective work and a stronger role of the Central Committee. It is the Presidium's task to affirm the positions of the Central Committee on implementing the constitutional conception of the Federation through activities on implementing proposals from the critical analysis of the way the political system is functioning.